THEY SIGN FOR HIM

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDTION

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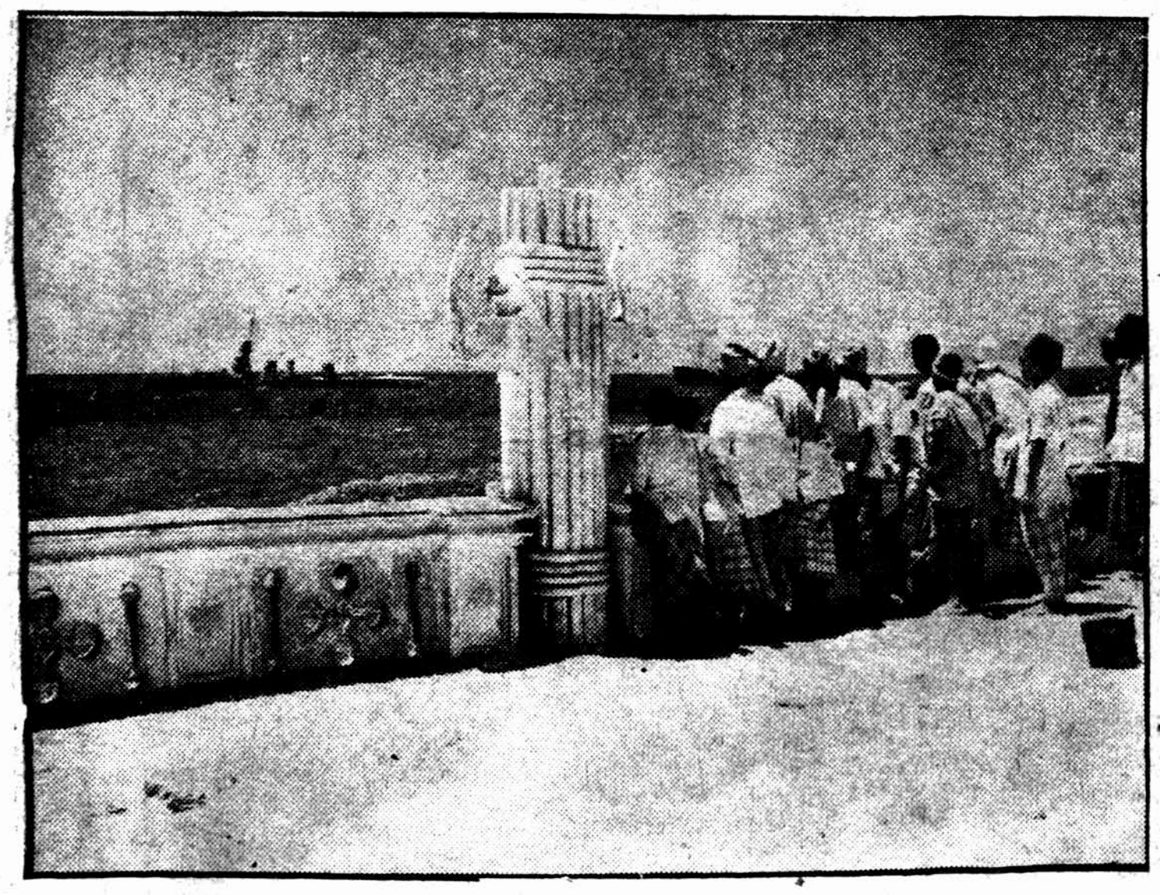
"COOL-LEEN"

ON THE EAST AFRICAN FRONT

The Emperor of Abyssinia enters the Fort of Debra Marcos with his body-guard .

German prisoners captured in the Western Desert being guarded by Australians.



A group of Somalis watching a light British Cruiser off Mogadishu.

British motor transports crossing the pontoon bridge over the Juba river on their way to Kismayu and Mogadishu.

Scenes inside Dambacha Fort after it had been captured by patriots of the Emperor of Abyssinia and Sudanese troops, who are seen here guarding the Fort.

British troops removing Fascist emblems from the front of the Governor's house after the British occupation of Kismayu.

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BOMBAY: MAY 25, 1941

"NECTAR OF GRACE"

Indian Study Of A Persian Immortal

By R. P. MASANI,

(Vice-Chancellor Of The University Of Bombay).

R. P. Masani

In the reign of Sultan Sikandar Lodi, to whom goes the credit for stimulating the study of Persian in India before the advent of Babur, there lived a Brahmin renowned for his proficiency in that language.

Not only did he entertain the Muslims of the day with Persian verses composed by himself but, according to Badauni, he also gave lessons in Persian books of learning to an admiring band of students. In the author of "The Nectar of Grace" we hail a worthy successor and heir to the learning of that erudite Brahmin.

One day, on hearing some quatrains of Omar Khayyam, the Guru of Swami Govind Tirtha, then Mr. V. M. Datar, an officer in the Finance Department of the Nizam's Government, desired a Marathi translation of the quatrains. The gifted disciple turned 1067 quatrains in Marathi verse and named the work "Guru Karunamrita" or the Nectar of Grace.

Sir Akbar's Tribute

For dreams of scholarship and authorship there is no more powerful antidote than the tedium of official life. In the case of Mr. Datar, however, the antidote aggravated the malady, stimulating to an amazing extent his passion for research and literary effort. And no wonder, for he was working under an enlightened chief, the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, himself a scholar and admirer and devotee of Omar.

"Among other things", says Sir Akbar who has written a Foreword to this book, "Mr. Datar has set a noble example of what Indian culture at its best should include for a Hindu or a Muslim, the knowledge and appreciation of each other's language, and of each other's traditions, literature and art." Who can overestimate the importance and significance of these words uttered at a time when benighted Muslims and Hindus seem to take delight in stressing differences and in dividing and sub-dividing the people!

While preparing his Marathi translation of Omar's quatrains, the author carried on a very laborious and exhaustive research into all available Omarian manuscripts and unearthed no less than 35 fresh ones. Friends then expressed a desire for an English version of the quatrains with the Persian text. This demand is met by "The Nactar of Grace", which is a complete critical edition of the quatrains classified according to subject-matter and concorded with the important mss. in India and Europe.

Difficult Task

The author is not the first in the field. Many a scholar before him has attempted to arrive at a satisfactory and genuine text of Omar's poems, but the accretions of alloy have continuously gathered so thick round the true Omarian metal and the number of quatrains, replicas, paraphrases, variations and imitations increase so constantly in proportion to the modernness of the manuscript, that it has been found impossible to determine what is genuine and what is spurious.

Brown and Nicholson considered it hopeless to separate the true from the false in the Rubaiyat going under the name of Khayyam. Christiansen devised an ingenious test whereby he found out of 1213 quatrains only 121 which satisfied his conditions.

Rejecting the methods adopted by his predecessors, and adopting "the more laborious but less erring, aesthetic method of examining the sense of each quatrain" Swami Govind Tirtha shows that while Christiansen has excluded some genuine quatrains he has admitted as many as 40 vagrants as genuine. Probably, some other critic will not find it difficult to turn the tables against the Swami.

"A Flask of Wine and Thou".....

Exhaustive Study

"The Nectar of Grace" will occupy a unique place in Omarian literature. Whilst making the best use of previous research, the author has thrown fresh light on some of the old problems. It is in all respects an exhaustive study of and a notable contribution to Omarian literature.

The date of the astrologer-astronomer poet's birth was shrouded in mystery; Swami Govind Tirtha has removed the obscurity by a joint appeal to astronomy and astrology and proved conclusively that Omar was born at sunrise on May 18th, 1048. Similarly, several disputed points concerning the life and activities of the poet are settled by documentary evidence, elaborate analysis, logical reasoning and erudite exposition.

The most interesting feature of the book is the author's interpretation of the quatrains and his emphasis on the mystical import of a large number of them. The liberties which Fitzgerald took with Omar's verses have given the Persian poet the reputation of a hedonist "par excellence" But we have the authority of Whinfield to say that he was told by Fitzgerald that he abhorred mysticism and could not bring himself to admit that his favourite Persian poet was tainted with such an infirmity. No wonder, he deliberately omitted all Omarian quatrains of a mystical cast.

Vine Of Knowledge

After having thrown a flood of light on the scientific and philosophic writings of Omar and his adherence to Avicenna's school of philosophy and after having given a glimpse of the inner man from his views on Creation and Chastening, Free Will and Determinism, and Universals of Existence, Swami Govind Tirtha gives Omar's devotional verses in Arabic, relates how Omar's quatrains were sung in Sufi circles, refers to the echoes heard in these quatrains of epigrams and maxims in "Hitopadesh" (Pancha Tantra) and Bharthrihari's Shatakas, and points out that the Muse served the mystic wine to the Sufis long before Omar's days.

"The seed of the vine of knowledge," according to a saying ascribed to the famous saint Bayazid Bustami, "was sown during the time of Adam, it sprouted in

(Continued on Page 39)

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Conditions In German-Occupied Europe

Conquered Peoples On Short Rations

I have just had a first hand account of living conditions in the principal occupied territories of Europe from a group of Europeans, many of them with recent first-hand experience of their countries, who have come to London to fight for freedom.

I listened to their conversation while they were enjoying what was for some of them their first square meal in months, taken in one of the new British restaurants which provides wholesome and nourshing fare at minimum prices.

As a large dish of potatoes was being served, a Belgian beside me said "At home my countrymen are glad to get hold of a potato skin. Do you know that a regular price of about ten francs per kilogram is being charged for them and yet Belgium is full of German soldiers who can send unlimited weekly food parcels to their families at home? There used to be a limit of five kilogrammes per day, but now even this is cancelled."

IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

"I come from a town near the border of Occupied France," said a Frenchman across the table. "There we have German soldiers coming across the frontier in lorries to take food away with them. They force their way to the head of food queues and buy up everything they can."

"Things can't be worse with you than with us," declared a Norwegian. "Do you know that there is a German soldier in Norway for every ten people in the country? They buy up everything they can and get special meat from Germany to supplement that."

"Things will soon be the same in Rumania," said another. "Before I left it was known that about 4,000 tons of food go to Germany every week. From what I have seen myself, I can quite believe it."

"We are all eating about a third of the meat we used to eat in peacetime," said a Dutchman. "Coffee and tea are very hard to come by, consumption is down to one fifth of what it was and pigs and cattle are being slaughtered so rapidly that we wonder where next year's stock of food will come from."

CZECH'S ACCOUNT

A man in the corner laughed. "I am Czech," he said. "My country has been under the German heel for more than two years. We have got used to privations—they only harden our determination—but when the Germans strike at our institutions that makes us mad. Within the last two weeks our so-called single 'protector' has seized all the property of our famous Sokol—t' very centre and kernel of our freedom. That means that they have seized 1,000 buildings in Bohemia and Moravia alone. Lovely modern buildigs, with all the latest equipment, 200 swimming pools, 183 skating grounds, 56 riding schools included. Heaven knows what they will do with them, but they could not bear to think of any of their neighbours being civilised!"

"Or the administration being honest," said the Norwegian who had spoken before. "In Norway you cannot get, or even keep a public job unless you are mixed up with Quisling's National Samling. I am glad to be able to say that 22 organisations, including our principal trade union, wrote a strong letter of protest to Terboven last Sunday week telling him what they think of the political pressure. Not that the Quislingites do not know only too well already what decent Norwegians think of them.

"Nearly every day I hear of attempts made on the lives of my unworthy compatriots. One of them wrote a letter to a Stavanger newspaper the other day complaining because an attempt was made on the night of April 19 to blow up his house with dynamite. The same Stavanger newspaper has just had a purge. The editor was made to resign and the whole editorial staff followed suit."

A JOURNALISTS STORY

"I am a newspaperman myself," said a little Dane who had not previously spoken. "I have seen some of the pressure which the Germans have been exercising on the press of my own country. I remember that once a newspaper carried a small notice about certain military expropriations. It was ordered to cancel the whole edition. Another once made the suggestion that children should not be allowed to see German war films—those horrible exhibitions of bestiality which are intended to impress neutral statesmen. That newspaper got fined 5,000 kr. But fines and dismissals do not terrify my people. It sometimes looks almost as though it were the Germans who are scared. The other day at a place called Hurring a whole lot of incidents took place, all because an 11-year-old boy was playing with a toy pistol. Believe it or not, as a result of this more police were called in from Aalborg and there was a temporary prohibition on the sale of drinks after 8 p.m.—all because of an 11-year old boy with a toy pistol!"

"Talking of drinks," said another man, who turned out to be a Pole, "I can tell you something. What do you think the first industry to be set going in my country after the German occupation was? The vodka industry. They spent a million and a half zlotys on a new factory in Warsaw and turned out three litres of vodka in the first year. There was another as big at Lublin. The Germans say vodka is an article of food, but they are using it to dope the Polish people and weaken their resistance. It is curious that they do not drink it themselves. The liqueur monopoly has opened a special liqueur factory at Cracow, primarily producing for the Germans.

POLICE PERSECUTION

"I have just had a word from there—do not ask me how.

"Conditions in Gydnia are terrible," he went on. "Butter and white bread are unobtainable, fish and potatoes difficult to procure. Rations of sour rye bread and meat are small. Therefore people are hungry, shabby and enfeebled. Only the lucky ones manage to get wooden footwear and it is difficult to find a man with a whole pair of trousers. No soap is obtainable and they wash as much as possible with water and sand. Police persecution is terrible—constant raids and searches when the police simply throw everything into the street, tearing mattresses asunder to pry inside. Arrests are the order of the day, particularly of those who fought in the war. The Germans know that many of us hide weapons and uniforms, but they seek them in vain. They are hidden too well for any Gestapo against the new times which will come. That is what my informant says—against the new times which will come."

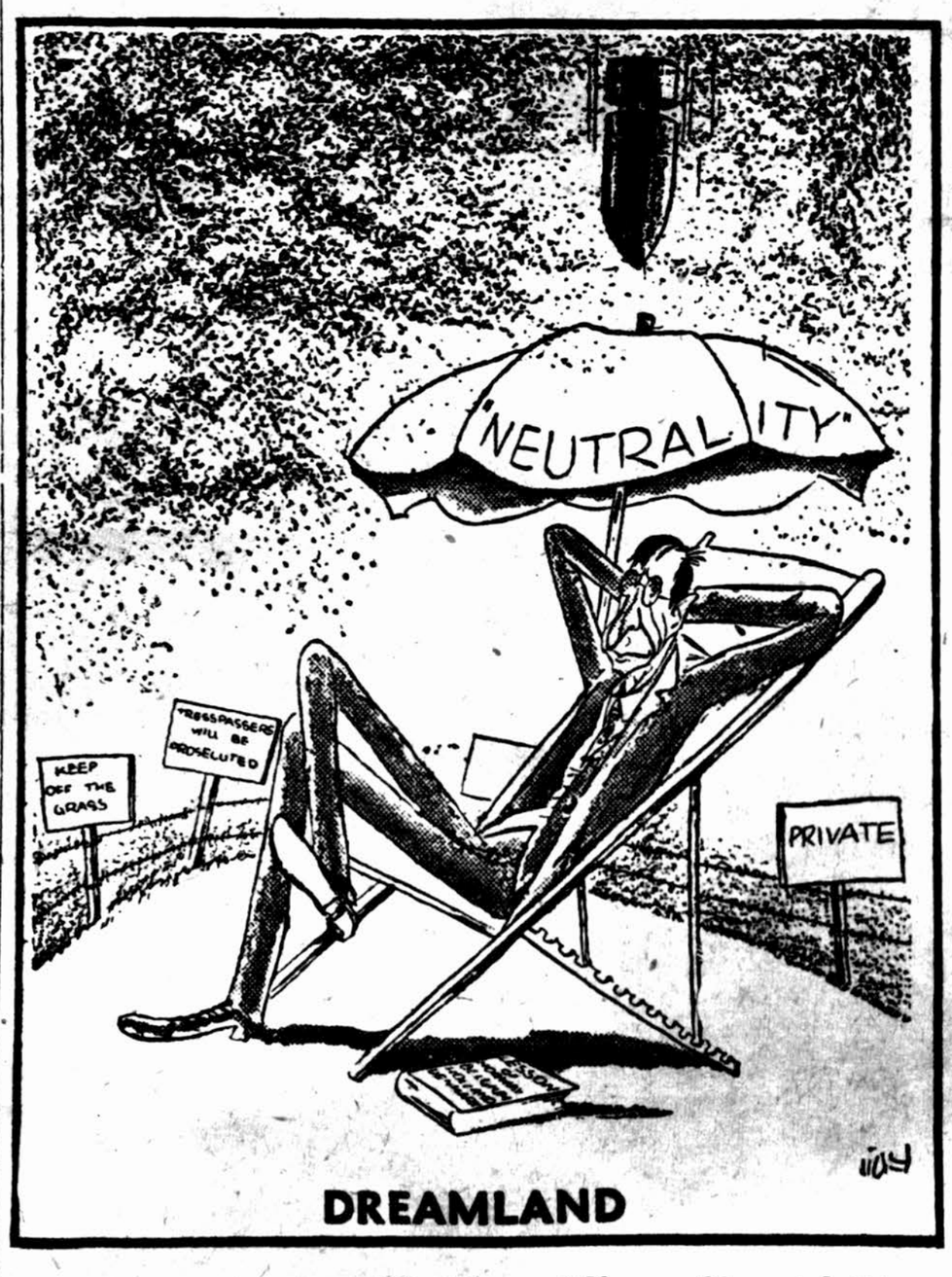
"Here's to the new times!" cried a chorus of voices.

WHAT ABOUT CORSICA?

When the applause had died down, a wild dark man, who had not previously spoken, got up and said: "I can tell you something that will make you laugh. I am from Corsica. You have not heard much about Corsica since Italian crowds cried 'Nice, Corsica and Tunis' in December 1938, but they have not got Corsica yet and they won't. Not long Italy sent an armistice commission there. What do you think happened? Forty thousand gathered at the quay and threatened to massacre the Italians, tearing them limb from limb. They left pretty quickly, I can tell you. One day they will all leave like that—things will get too hot for them.

"Meanwhile don't you forget—Crete and England, yes—and Corsica."

SAID the business man, rung up in error for the tenth time: "No, this is not Universal Flowerpots, Inc. This is MacNab and Company. MacNab! M for murder, A for arson, C for choke, N for nuisance, A for assault, and B for battery!"



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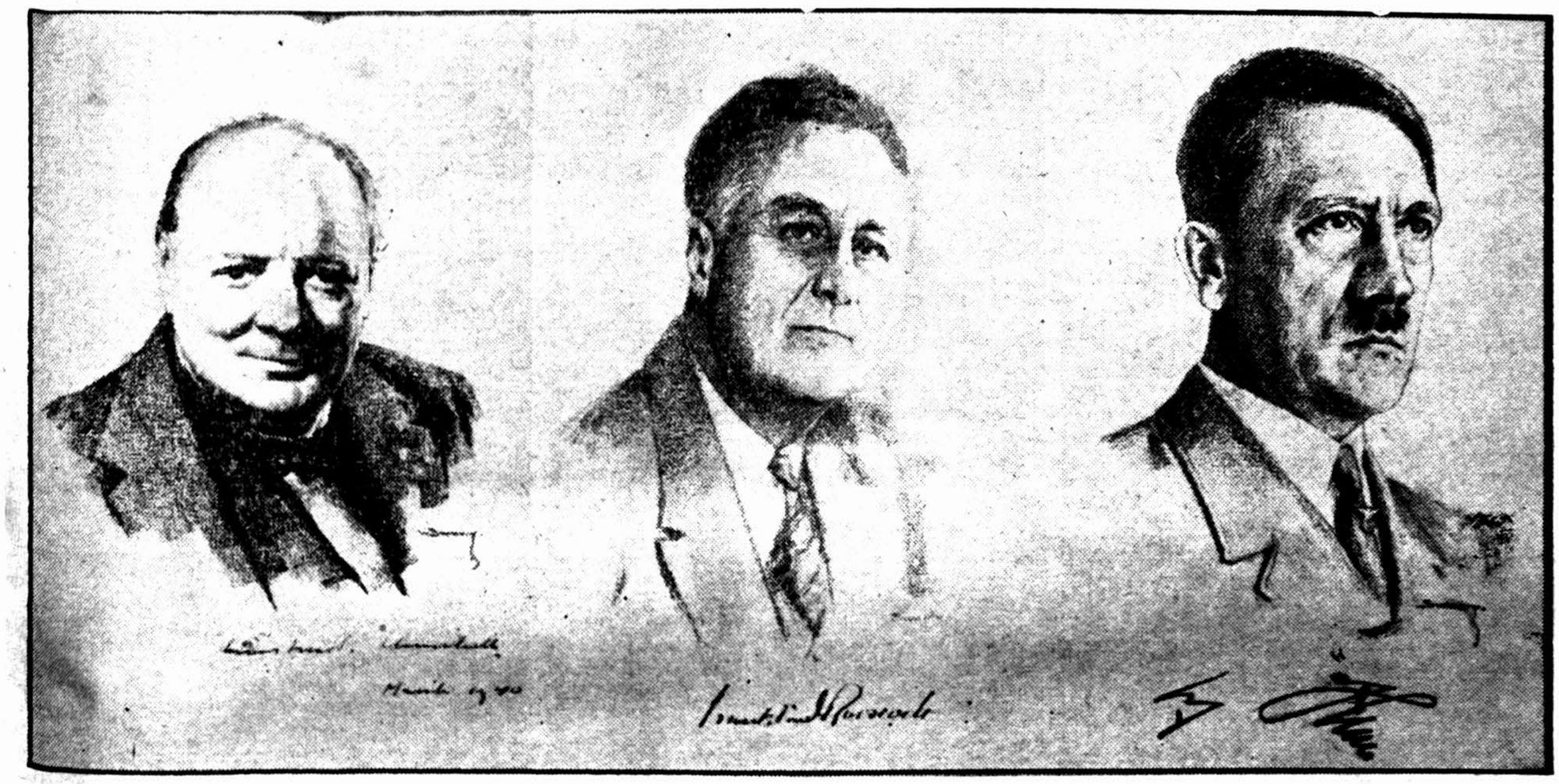

HE WAS A GOOD EXAMPLE *HE SAID: NO*

BY N. N.

Mr. Narasimha Swamy, a Mysore artist, is an autograph - hunter-de luxe. He is not satisfied with mere signatures, indifferently made pasted in the stereotyped 'Autograph' albums His autograph album is a real 'live' thing, for it contains most of the world's personalities ih beautiful autographed sketches.

Mr. Swamy's method is this. Being an artist with a facile hand, he previously prepares, after some characteristic study of the subject, a pencil sketch. The sketch is sent to the person concerned, his signature secured on it and the autographed picture added to the collection.

Every Leading Figure

Almost every leading figure in the modern world is represented in Mr. Swamy's album. There are emperors, kings and queens; presidents, dictators and other heads of governments. There are poets, philosophers and authors. Scientists are also represented while sportsmen and cinema stars are there in plenty.

Think of any personality of the modern world whose name is splashed in the newspapers today and you will find his or her sketch, neatly drawn and attractively autographed, in his collection. Churchill, Hitler, Gandhi, Tagore, Charlie Chaplin, Chiang Kai-Shek, General Smuts, Don Bradman, Professor Einstein, Lord Linlithgow, the Shah of Persia all are there and indicate the diversity of the personalities 'covered.'

Mr. Swamy has taken years and years for his collection. And much, very much, air mail postage has been spent too.

According to him, most of the world's figures respond very poorly to his requests. It is perhaps because they are too busy, he thinks. In ninety out of a hundred cases, it cost him the minimum of three reminders to get back his sketch with the signature.

Hitler Said 'No'!

But not all are like that, he says. Some are very prompt and courteous. Mr. Winston Churchill was a good example. In spite of his heavy duties as the First Lord of the Admiralty of England at War, he immediately sent the sketch back with the signature and even found time enough to express his admiration for the goodness of the sketch.

Hitler first said 'No.' The sketch, when first sent (it was before the war, of course) was returned without an answer from Berlin. Mr. Swamy persisted and sent it once more. This time a secretary answered that the Fuehrer was very busy and could not find any time to autograph.

But persistence won the day. The sketch was sent once more, and Mr. Swamy wrote in the covering letter that it was something unimaginable to think that a person could not find time even to scrawl a signature on a sketch of his own. Hitler responded immediately and 'Herr Swamy' received the sketch and congratulations from the Fuehrer.

G. B. S. Is Proud

Bernard Shaw showed his usual mood when sending back his autograph. The first one was perhaps not to his liking. He took up a pencil and with a few bold strokes made his eyebrows more shaggy and more prominent. He is proud of his hair and would not tolerate even the littlest dimunition in that. The second portrait was alright and he signed and sent it back with the words "You have done too much justice for an old face like mine."

Gandhi was ready with his joke when Mr. Swamy took to his "ashram" at Wardha his sketch for signature. "Eh, who is this old man whom you have brought to me", he said with a chuckle as he initialled it!

"YOU HAVE DONE TOO MUCH JUSTICE!" *"EH! WHO IS THIS OLD MAN?"*

MYSORE ARTIST'S UNIQUE ALBUM

May Day In Moscow

Impressions Of An Indian Visitor

By Rahul Sankrityayan Tripitakacharya

It is 9 o'clock in the morning on May 1 (1938), the day of festivity and of the fighting parade of the revolutionary forces of the working class throughout the world.

One hour to go before the parade begins. Already thousands of men and women (workers, intellectuals, soldiers) throng the platforms at the foot of the Kremlin Wall. Many of them are wearing Soviet Union orders, medals in which is inscribed "for valour in work."

The sky is brilliant Moscow people, like the people of the rest of this continent, are happy. It is an ideal weather for the pilots. Lenin's Mausoleum is decorated with the canvas portraits of Lenin and Stalin which in the Chinese, English, French, German and Spanish languages bear the words: Workers of all countries, unite!"

Red Army units are marshalled in their ranks on the Red Square. The hand of the Kremlin clock is nearly at 10 The bugles sound and suddenly bursts of applause and happy shouts from thousands of people break the silence. Mounting the left wing of the Mausoleum are Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Lazar Kaganovitch Mikoyan, Andreyev, Beria, Dimitroff, Bulganin, Scherbakor.

Voroshilov Congratulates

As the Kremlin clock rings out the last stroke often, two horsemen meet in the centre of the square. It is Marshall Budyenny, commander of the parade, handing his report of Voroshilov, People's Commissar for Defence. A powerful "hurrah" echoes from one end of the square to the other. Voroshilov is giving May Day congratulations to Red Army fighters and commanders. It seems at this moment that it is not only the Red Square, not only the immense capital which is enveloped in silent thought, but the whole Soviet Union.

On this traditional holiday, day of international fraternal solidarity between workers of all lands, on behalf of the Government and the Bolshevik Party, Voroshilov congratulates men and women workers, collective farmers, Soviet intellectuals, Red Army fighters and representatives of international proletariat.

Voroshilov's speech breathes the spirit of strength, courage and dignity, of the unshakable certitude and justness of the workers' cause. He speaks of two worlds, socialism and capitalism, of the fire of the threatening world war of the only big State which untiringly and unwaveringly leads the struggle for the maintenance of world peace; of the Red Army, army of peace; and of defence of the interests of workers throughout the world.

The Soviet Union, he says, opposes the brazenness and folly of the Fascist war-fomenters with complete serenity based on the moral and political unity of the Soviet society, on the singleness of outlook and action of all peoples of the U.S.S.R. who are traversing the clear path to the transition to Communism.

"We are tranquil about our fate", Voroshilov declares. "If undesirable visitors put in their appearance, they will be destroyed. No provocation will make the Soviet Union swerve from the path of safeguarding and defending peace. Nevertheless, the land of socialism is completely ready for a big war."

Army Of Socialism

Happy laughter breaks from the crowds on the platforms when the Red Army leader says that the Soviet people not only know how to make war but, in the event of big war, will not put down its arms until complete victory is achieved. Cheers rise from the platforms and Red Army units, as the first Marshal of the Soviet Union concludes his speech by saying that the Red Army and Navy are only the vanguard of the great army of socialism for behind them stand the whole Soviet people, for the Red Army and the people of the socialist fatherland form a single and indivisible whole and this great army has been, is and shall remain invincible.

Moscow's May Day parade has been a striking illustration of these words of Voroshilov, an illustration which the enemy of the land may well fear.

As always, the brain and central nerve-system of the great armed force of socialism, candidates to the military colleges, filed past in impeccable ranks. The Soviet aviation, engineering corps, artillery, cavalry, the glorious popular infantry, all auxiliary services, the treasure of the Red Army, its fighters, marched past Party and Government leaders.

With the cry of "Long live the glorious defenders of Soviet frontiers," the crowds on the platforms acclaimed the frontier guards. After them, in close ranks with bayonets fixed, came the famous workers division and then white-hair men marching in step carrying war banners pierced by billets in the war of defence of the fatherland against the interventionists of 13 nations and Russian white guards. These are Red guards and partisans.

Cyclist detachments transform the square into a mass of purple, sky-blue, orange and green. They precede the powerful reserves of the Red Army: young workers, rifles slung, young women workers, dressed as pilots, who have learnt to defend their country by taking pilot courses while continuing their work in production.

Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery

Then the Red Army demonstrates its thundering cavalry, motorised infantry, light and heavy artillery, armoured cars and tanks. The latter cross the square at a giddy speed, looked at in wonder by the spectators. Noiselessly, the armoured cars slide by. Small, agile tanks followed by enormous amphibian tanks which look like huge land ships—this May Day on the Red Square is the first time they have been seen. Even non-experts easily realise that all these long-range guns, motors, tanks and armoured cars, of surprising speed and huge dimensions, the abundance of artillery, their easy speed, are an entirely new and inestimable gift from the land of socialism to the cause of defence of peace.

And this is not all. While all the bands fuse into one mighty symphony, columns of demonstrators march into the vast Red Square under a forest of banners, carrying portraits of working class leaders and slogans. The roar of planes in the brilliant blue sky is heard. Squadron after squadron, advancing in regular close triangles.

Happy shouts and songs merge together as a sea of people surges into the square proudly bearing trophies of their free work, figures of norms exceeded the third Five-Year Plan, orders awarded to factories, names of Shakhanovites and shock workers.

Display In Air

A squadron of red-winged chasers and planes furrows the sky above the square, followed by a silver plane flying tremendously high, and then another of a quite different construction, and another. . . . From this mass of Soviet people, like a reply to these surprises of aviation, rises the name of Vladimir Kokkinaki, who has just accomplished his amazing flight with a magnificent Soviet plane like those now flying across the square.

Now night is falling. How many people have marched across the Red Square? A million, a million and a half? And if one counts all the Soviet people who in all towns of the immense country have to-day demonstrated their triumph, those builders of Communism and their fraternal solidarity with all fighters against war, Fascism, capitalist slavery and barbarity?

This popular May Day festival of joy and well-being in the Soviet Union is not only a festival for Soviet people. It is also a festival for others, for the toiling humanity, for it is their future and inexhaustible source of courage and energy for their activity to-day. The struggle may be bitter, Fascism may well torment itself, enraged and filled with hatred. Our vanguard detachment has already conquered in one vast country. It has already shown to the whole world that the workers are an invincible force.

With the Soviet working class, the pride of world proletariat, with its fine example, they have become a hundred times stronger.

Eyes On Promised Land

The people of the Soviet land have celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of the festival of May Day (1938) with a brilliant victory. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has entered a new phase of development, the transition from the building of classless socialist society to Communism.

A long time ago, Christopher Columbus' sailors, when they suddenly saw the far off shores of America their joyous shouts of "Land, land" echoed over the Atlantic.

(Continued On Page 39)

RED SQUARE

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From Glamour-Boy To "Copperhead"

Will Lindbergh Emerge As American Fuehrer?

I think the gods are beginning to write Chapter Three of the strange and shocking story of Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh, who flew the Atlantic and lived with triumph, who suffered the cruel loss of an infant son and lived with tragedy and who now is casting over the United States a new and sombre shadow.

The gods must know how Chapter Three is going to end—whether the bid Lindbergh is making is due to fall short and to dissolve into the field of dead newspapers or whether, as sober men here are now wondering, the secretive young Colonel is going to emerge as the leader of a Fascist faction in America.

The Lindbergh story, as newspapermen say, is still running. I think it is going to bear a good deal of watching. The rather amateurish voice of Lindbergh comes over the radio frequently since the war began. The young Colonel is talking to the nation. By what right he speaks over a national network as though he were the wise leader of the people is not the least fantastic point in the fantastic story

Gallant Feat

Thirteen years ago he was an obscure air-pilot and then he performed a gallant feat at a moment when America was short of gallantry and the public, working through its newspapers, made him a giant.

The tragedy that followed added to his stature. The curious thing that is happening now is that he is converting some old assets—using his old gianthood for a purpose nobody could have foreseen. The conversion of these old assets was about to begin in 1935 when Lindbergh was arriving in England to seek peace and sanctuary from kidnappers—but I did not know that when I was waiting at the port of Cobh in Eire with other reporters to meet his ship, nor did anyone else.

The first of his assets were realised in September, 1938, when Lindbergh, newly returned from his travels in Germany, was extolling the Nazi air force and deriding our own air force and helping Mr. Chamberlain along the road to Munich.

But the big cashing of Lindbergh's assets, vaguely foreshadowed by earliest speeches, came when he used his national audience to place himself before the people as the naked apostle of appeasement and co-operation with the Nazis.

No. 1 F. C.

The speech was full of confused nonsense about Haves and Havenots, and the injustice of Versailles and European struggles for territory. It spoke at one moment of co-operation with Germany and the next moment of the necessity of a great rearmament programme. It was a speech which anybody could tear to pieces and it is being torn to pieces here.

Editorials are being written and addresses are being given denouncing Lindbergh as "deluded" and as a "prattler": and more pointedly calling him "Number One Fifth Columnist" in this country. But neither Lindbergh nor the so-far unidentified figures who are backing Lindbergh will mind that.

The fact which sober Americans in high places now have to face is that Lindbergh already has a following here. It was inevitable that he should. You cannot broadcast three times over a national network without acquiring some sort of following; and if you say what you know, a certain number of people will want to hear. You can assure yourself of a favourable reaction in advance. This Lindbergh has done, writes Robert Waithman in the "News Chronicle."

Ugly Shape

In the first few speeches he confined himself to Isolationist talk for which he could be sure there was a ready-made audience. Thus consolidated he could, in the American idiom, "take off the wraps"—and he did. He now has to wait and measure the reaction to the bolder move.

Of course, there will be millions of Americans who won't need public denunciations to see the ugly shape of Fascism behind Lindbergh's words. But for anyone who may have been believing that "It Can't Happen Here," there are some odd facts which, while they do not prove that it can happen here, do suggest that Lindbergh may have to be observed carefully.

The National Broadcasting Company reported the receipt of between ten and fifteen thousand telegrams, letters and postcards after Lindbergh's last broadcast. Most of them (one calculation says ten to one; another fifteen to one) were supporting him. This was when he spoke on Isolationist themes.

A broadcasting company spokesman further says that the response, which continued for weeks, was the largest ever elicited by a single speaker. From whom were the letters and telegrams coming? Many of them undoubtedly came from good Americans who are members of such organisations as the Citizens, Keep America Out Of War Committee. The Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Gold Star Mothers—which sponsored or backed the meeting at Chicago at which Lindbergh spoke and which flourish on the long-implanted Isolationism in the Middle-West and Far West.

Twenty thousand people attended the Chicago meeting. Between American Isolationism and Nazi Fascism there is a gulf as wide as the Atlantic; and there is neither right nor cause for serious alarm over the response to Lindbergh's previous speeches; but there is evidence that the Nazis are now openly working with him. Whether Lindbergh understands this or not is, for the moment, beside the point.

A Nazi Tool?

More cogent is the revelation, first that the German-American Allian, which is the succession in Chicago of the now disorganised German-American Bund, broadcast to its members instructions to attend Lindbergh meetings. ("Attend en masses"—and the second that the German short-wave broadcast has since followed up the meeting with the particularly insolent suggestion that a "Link" organisation should now be formed in the United States with the slogan "Don't scold your best after-the-war customer."

Before the war it was calculated that more than 150 groups with Fascist leanings were in existence in the United States.

Among them Father Coughlin's lately quiescent organisation, the Ku Klux Klan, The Knights of the White Camellia. The Silver Shirts and so on. Since war began both German and Italian societies have been furiously reorganising. One of the latest Nazi tie-ups here is with the Irish Republican Army. In these carefully co-ordinated organisations the groundwork for an American Fascism and the nucleus of an American Fifth Column have been painstakingly laid.

There is no longer much doubt but that behind the scenes this movement has been led and perhaps financed by the German Embassy and Consulates in the country, or by Nazis working with credentials that the Embassy and Consulates have furnished.

An inference which may now be made is that the Nazis think the time has come for the next phase—the production of a native American leader who can work openly, protected by democratic tolerance.

The inference which is being made in some quarters here is that Lindbergh, whether he knows it or not, has been picked for the job.

I think it is too soon to be sure of that But it looks as though the gods are still at work on the Lindbergh story.

An Evil Day in His Life

His visit to Germany in 1936 when he was feted and feasted by the Nazis proved to be the turning point in Lindbergh's career. He is seen here conversing with Goering who hypnotised him with the (alleged) invincibility of the Luftwaffe.

THOMAS MANN ON RUDOLPH HESS

Responding to an invitation to comment on the incident which has convulsed the entire world, Dr. Thomas Mann, one of Germany's most distinguished exiles and perhaps his country's greatest living writer, sent the following telegram from his home at Pacific Palisades, California: "Rudolf Hess's flight to England is an extremely impressive event, no less sensational for Germany than for the rest of the world. The official German explanation calling Hess insane does certainly not correspond with the facts.

It is true the whole sphere of National Socialism is a sphere of insanity, a moral and intellectual abyss from which the most absurd and confusing things may emanate at any moment. Insanity may always be expected of anyone related to this sinister pathological and incalculabe sphere.

But surely Hess is no more insane than anyone among his former associates. Most probably he is saner, certainly he is more decent.

He was without ambition and did not participate in the inconceivable corruption produced by the regime. He was but a blindly faithful follower of Hitler, his confidant and probably the one and only friend that man of ill omen ever possessed. It is precisely for these reasons that his flight is bound profoundly to shock the Germans.

The man whom they believe to be somewhat better than the rest of their slave-drivers flees into the camp of the enemy when, after the most dazzling victories, the regime is at the height of its power. The Germans will start wondering about the nature of both the victories and the power and it may be that that was the idea.

His deed, which means a most terrible blow to Hitler, must have gradually taken shape in his mind for some time.

His dread of the criminal adventure which is Hitler's war and his desire to demonstrate to Germany and the world that even he the party leader, felt the measure of guilt to be filled to the brim must have conquered his love for his wife and child and for the sake of his conscience he seeks the enemy's protection.

Brotherhood Of The Air

How Allied Airmen Made Their Way To Britain

Skilled pilots and mechanics from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France have made their way to Britain from their devastated countries. More are still arriving. Some day their individual stories may be written.

.....

Free and of their own desire they are working and flying side by side with their British colleagues in increasing numbers. Before they were able to operate as integral parts of a unified force, there were handicaps to be overcome. Not the least important of these was the difference of language.

By WING-COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

Well trained in their own countries and full of keenness, their training differed in varying degree from that of the Royal Air Force. Essential co-ordination was achieved by intensive training. Efficient absorption was not easy but it was done. The first task was to give all Allied airmen a working knowledge of operational English. Instruction was scientifically presented. By easy but rapid stages proficiency was built up. Classes, gramophone records, graded literature and social contact, all helped, but the greatest aid was "learning by doing". Many Polish airmen had fought in France and they quickly came together to the fighter squadrons

Later some went to bombers and army co-operation aircraft. Many were engaged in ferrying aircraft and as air observers. In addition to forming their own squadrons, a large number were taken in British squadrons when the language difficulty had been overcome.

New Schools And Units

During the winter new schools and units came into being and are going ahead passing out personnel at the right speed to fill vacancies so that the future of their squadrons is assured for a considerable time. There is also a field for recruiting among the Poles overseas. The Czechs are in a similar position. Members of the Czech air force escaped at great risk to themselves often under the very noses of the Gestapo. Though their country was under the German heel, they fashioned their own organisation for escape. The pilots and mechanics found their way first to France and later to Britain to be given the same schooling as the rest. They went into the fighters, first flying alongside their British colleagues. Later they made up their own squadrons while some of them added to the strength of heavy bomber formations.

Members of the Dutch Air Force are now serving in their own unit with the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force. Dutch pilots who were with the army have joined their fellows in the Royal Dutch Naval Air Service, forming a separate unit with their own ground crews.

Belgian Fighter Flights are being organised. Their training was largely on the lines of the Royal Air Force and many were accustomed to Hurricanes which they used in their own country. They mix easily and well with British pilots and ground crews.

Free Frenchmen continue to arrive in Britain from all parts of the world. They have established units in the Middle East and took part in operations over Eritrea and Free French Africa. French bomber and fighter units have been giving fine service in the Middle East. Some Norwegian airmen who escaped during the early months of the invasion of their own country, are completing their training in Canada before taking their places in line.

Problems Of Administration

Early problems of administration have been solved. Pay, provision for dependents and preservation of national unity have all been considered and dealt with. The result is a powerful keen and courageous force of Allied airmen operating with the R.A.F. Their escapes were often narrow and always audacious. A Norwegian flew a German Heinkel plane from a German occupied aerodrome and brought it to Britain so that he could join the combatant force. A Free Frenchman "commandeered" an aircraft belonging to the Armistice Commission in North Africa and flew it to the other side of the Mediterranean and ultimately made his way to England. The Poles crossed the friendly or neutral frontiers and travelled thence to Russia, Rumania, North Africa and Palestine. They bribed German agents; they walked or bicycled, jumped into lorries, hitchhiked or stowed themselves away in trains—anything just so tha they might arrive and fight again

Czech Airmen's Experience

The Czechs tried every means to get away. Some were successful and some were caught and suffered death or imprisonment But their spirit never flagged They jumped off trains as the Gestapo jumped on. They dodged from one train to another on station platforms to rejoin their own when German agents had completed their search of the carriages they were occupying only a moment or two earlier Nazis were plied with free beer and other liquor until they were too fuddled to notice a diminishing company in the bars. They crawled in the dark across no-man's-land between frontiers and then under barbed wire strung there to prevent the escape of refugees. To-day they are adding to the toll already taken of their enemies. One Polish squadron brought down 120 enemy aircraft in a short series of engagments. Another drove into a formation of 60 German aircraft destroying four. Shortly afterwards they shot down ten bombers and three fighters in a week over the Thames Estuary.

Took Part In Battle Of France

Czech pilots escaped from their homes and fought and destroyed 140 Germans in six weeks during the battle of France. In the London area one of the first Czech squadrons accounted for 37 German aircraft in a month. One day they took part in an action which broke up a triple attack on the south coast of Britain and a few days later on afternoon patrol they destroyed four Dorniers and two Messerschmitts.

A Belgian pilot shot down three and damaged another enemy machine one day. French pilots have been equally successful in several theatres of war. Some are in Britain and some in Eritrea. Others are engaged in operations which brought the Cameroons, Chad and Gabon into the Free French movement. Everywhere the fierce patriotism and courage of the Allied Air Force is coming into battle against the Nazis. They are united in one service. They fight with one object—freedom for their own and for all countries.

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IN DEFENCE OF MILADY'S TROUSERS

It makes me pretty mad when I think of all the time I've spent saying men should be allowed to wear what they want without having their virility questioned, to have friends and even total strangers imply or say right out that women who want to wear trousers are abormal.

This kind of skullduggery should be hit on the head at once.

Trousers once were in no sense a purely male garment. They were invented by people who lived in cold climates to save energy by keeping themselves warm. In this why they didn't have to eat so much, writes Helen Hawes in P.M."

Both sexes of all Mongolian people wore them excepting the Japanese. They were worn by Northern European women for work as well as by women of Semitic origin and Mohammedan women.

When the Barbarians took over Southern Europe, at the fall of the Roman Empire, the conquered men all took to trousers. The women struck to their skirts.

Garment Of Utility

The fact of the matter is that if a woman has something on her mind other than being decorative and impressive, she very quickly discovers that a lot of skirt gets in the way and impedes her work.

If you inquire into the matter, you will find that most women who wear trousers have something very definite in mind other than being decorative. They are trying to win a tennis match or climb ladders, or just relax in the office with their feet on the desk. or in Britain increase shelter comfort during the nightly air raids.

A man said to me with a hint of scorn in his voice that women just wanted trousers so they could lie around with their feet in the air. That would be sufficient reason. It was once unladylike to cross your legs and certainly my grandmother would never have thought of putting her feet on a desk. However, we would and do, and so what?

Now I am no real student of psychology but when people get irrational in clothing arguments, I get Freudian and run to a book by J. C. Flugel, a psychoanalyst, on "The Psychology of Clothes".

For women to go about exposing any part of themselves is provocative, in Flugel's estimation, because exposure of practically any part of the female body is erotic. Moralists have always opposed this sort of thing.

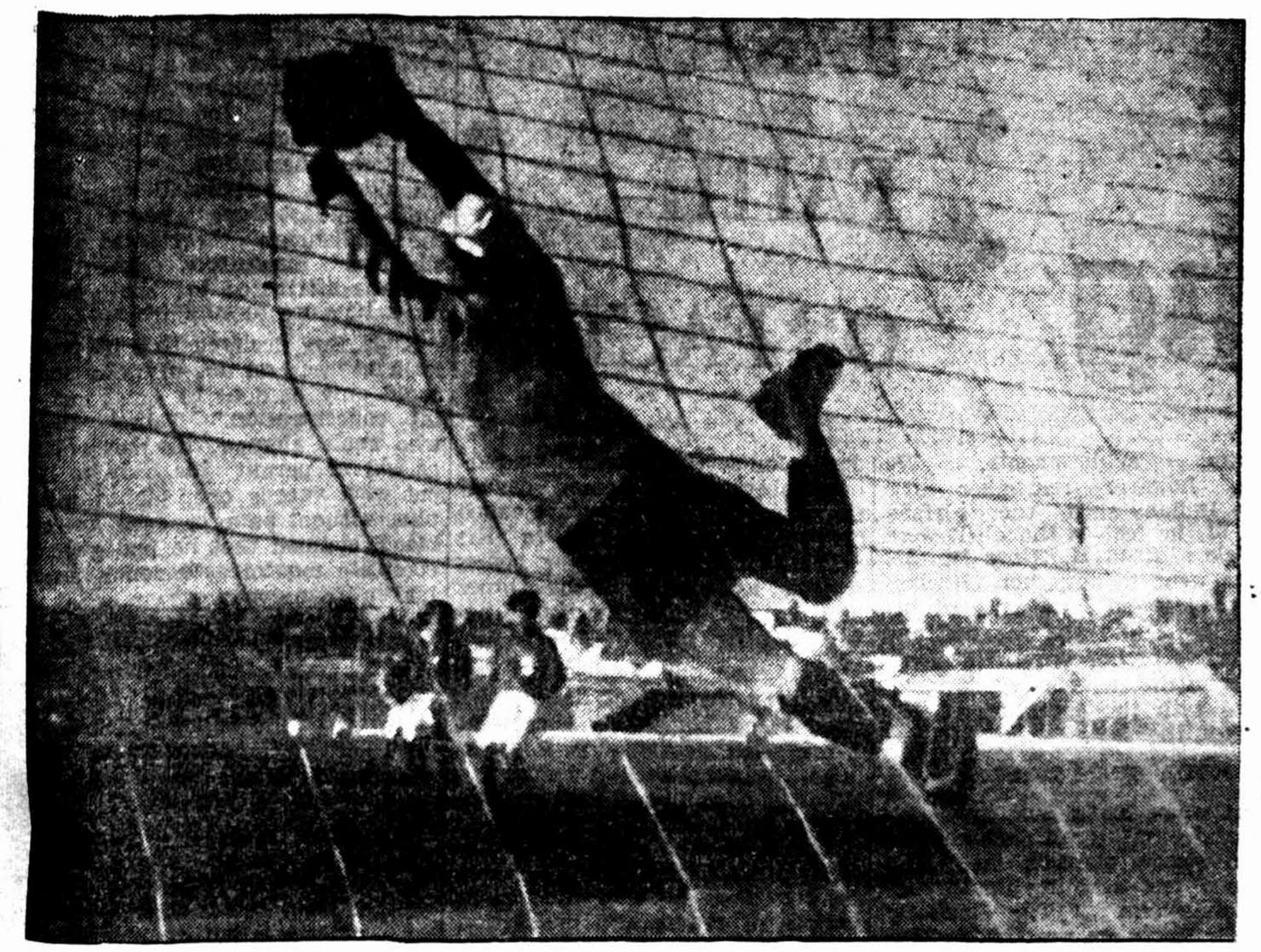
Men Like It

The majority of men, however, aren't at all opposed to it. Flugel thinks that a good many men have even urged the women into it. He says most people feel a little guilty about sex and like to blame it on other people. Therefore, having women go about flaunting their charms openly has made it possible for men and moralists to say: "The woman tempted me. It is all her fault" This seems to make the men feel more comfortable (and I must say that it doesn't seem to have made the women any less comfortable).

The very worst kind of person to down in the trousers-for-women argument is the one who has that dangerous little knowledge of psychology which leads him to say that, really, you only want to wear trousers because you wish you were a man.

If I am mistaken, I hope some psychoanalyst will pick me up on it, I would say that there is every reason for women to envy the comfort and practicability—and even the uniformity—of men's clothes in this day and age.

By 1950 most women will be wearing trousers for practical reasons. I am not convinced that women will give up their right to be beautiful and decorative beings as the men of our Western world did at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



Turkey At Play

SPORT HAS BECOME A PASSION WITH TURKISH YOUTH

Kamal Attaturk's mighty work of "nationalising" and "Europeanising" wrought a revolution in the soul of the Turkish people that demanded an unceasing sacrifice of all the old forms of life.

IN POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND CULTURE THE LAND HAS DEVELOPED INTO A EUROPEAN STATE: ESPECIALLY DEEP AND THOROUGHGOING WERE THE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE CULTURAL SPHERES. THE DEMAND FOR SUCH A METAMORPHOSIS CAN BE THE GROWTH ONLY OF A STRONG, PHYSICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY EDUCATED, SELF-CONSCIOUS PEOPLE. IN THIS KNOWLEDGE THE NEW REGIME DEDICATED THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH, AND ABOVE ALL ITS SOUND PHYSICAL TRAINING, WHOSE DISTINCT AND VISIBLE SUCCESS DESERVES SO MUCH MORE RECOGNITION. AS THE TURKISH PEOPLE WERE ACCUSTOMED FOR CENTURIES TO A MISERABLE PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It became necessary to awaken a sense for scientific physical exercises, and to accustom youth to a spirit of sportsmanship in life. Regular lessons, training for punctuality, a radical modern physical education and adequate gymnastics lead to the awakening of physical consciousness. By nature the Turk possesses an extraordinarily lively natural physical sensitiveness but its consciousness was lacking so long. It had to be aroused. Through the construction of an actual, adequate pleasure grounds and unique methods this goal was attained.

The Turkish youth is awake, it has abandoned its Oriental calm and is moreover the strongest guarantee of Kamalism, for it is national, active and mobile. The desire for physical occupation or exercise is demonstrated by the undertaking of walking tours, camping on the mountains or the seashores, establishing sport clubs, also organisations for national and international tournaments.

Setbacks

Setbacks there were: there was a want of experience and knowledge of the bases or foundations of modern physical education. There were no models of an older generation and the gradual steps of a suitable development for the necessity. They had taken sport and its contrivances and appointments without selection from Western nations, without having grasped the peculiarities of the character and the spirit of sport.

That became clear partly through the racial and climatic conditions as well as the sociological structure, with its high percentage of its peasant and provincial population, a very few of whom craved an equal amount of occupation in sports as the city people. In addition came the selfish preservation of club interests and jealousies that hindered the development and spreading of sport. True, the State supported the efforts of the unions, but the results fell far short of expectations.

So soon as they realised where the mistakes lay, and that the high mission of sports could not be sacrificed to the interests of a few clubs, the Ministry created a sports organisation, which included every branch of physical training and placed it under the leadership of one man designated General Director for Physical Culture. He brought foreign teachers and experts to build up physical education on the most modern principles. Further a law was passed for physical training which imposed an extensive sports duty. To this newly created organisation was allotted the task of testing or licensing of unions, the construction of exercising places or gymnasiums, the purchase of sports apparati or implements and the regulating of international intercourse in sports. Thus it is that sports in Turkey is not a fashionable hobby but an earnest factor in national education, which is every day dealt with in the daily Press, in broadcasting and in the technical and illustrated journals.

Nation Of Riders

To-day the sense for healthy physical culture has been aroused and once more there is a spread of harmless and cheerful intercourse in the life of the people. One marks with pleasure the spirit of the peasantry, that was so valuable a factor in the culture of the Turkish people, and notes how the community sense and simplicity of the peasant has transformed the hard physical exercises into natural, earthbound games and combats.

In the history of physical education the Anatolian is mentioned but in the passing. Probably the idea of sports is mistaken: one can scarcely speak of a cultivation of physical exercises. Already Islam engages itself among the greatest numbers with the question of the body and its care. With their washings and exercises at prayer the Anatolian peasant pays homage to his old inherited physical culture. It claims so much from him, that by the frequency and measure of the exercises he gains an appreciable bodily development.

Most important about the Islamic prayer is its regularity and the beauty in the design of the exercises, which we to-day call trunk gymnastics. But it is not the religion alone that ensures a healthy bodily development. The innumerable hot springs of Anatolia have preserved an ancient custom of 'Baths,' in which lives the still older habits of the Far East and certain traditions of the classic ages. The old Turkish 'Hamam' is the hot baths of the Near East and reminds one of the splendid arrangement of the Roman thermic baths.

The natural urge for movement in the Turkish youth and the healthy bodily actions of the Anatolian peasants have been there through all time. It is true, that on account of the climate there exists a certain phlegma, which must be overcome again and again, but nevertheless I could observe in my travels through Anatolia real life and popular physical culture handed down by their fathers as an inheritance of the old Anatolian warriors—the "Nation of Riders." These arts are a firm part of the life of the peasant and cannot be dismissed with the phrase "for a short time." From these sources must one draw if one desires to obtain a correct idea of Turkish physical education.

Joy In Outdoor Life

In the mountainous parts of the land the Anatolian peasant must do much climbing to gain his live-

(Continued on Page 38)

Tennis is very popular with Turkish women.

Fire-Walking

FAKE, FAITH— OR FACT?

Every day and in all parts of the world there occur things which are definitely beyond explanation by the ordinary laws of Nature. Fire-walking is one of them, writes Trevor Holloway in "Prediction."

No reader of "Prediction" will lightly dismiss these amazing performances as instances of carefully engineered trickery. On the other hand, those of us who are genuinely interested in occult matters strongly resent any exploitation of "sham magic" Therefore we ask ourselves. "Is fire-walking fake or fact?"

We cannot do better than sift evidence gathered from various parts of the globe, for fire-walking is not confined to India as some people imagine. It is performed in places as far apart as Natal, Japan, Bulgaria—and has been demonstrated. very convincingly, too, at Carshalton, in Surrey.

FIRE-WALKING DEMONSTRATIONS

A few years ago Sir Bindon Blood gave a very interesting account of a performance he witnessed at Nawanagar ,in India. In the presence of the Jam Sahib, a number of Mussalmans traversed two trenches dug in the form of a cross, each 15 yards long and 18 inches deep, filled with red-hot embers. The performers first walked around the glowing cross invoking Almighty aid, and then calmly and unhurriedly proceeded to walk the fiery pathways, completing the performance unscathed. There was no evidence to show that the feet of the natives has been specially treated, although it was admitted that the soles of their feet were of considerable thickness, through habitually walking barefoot.

We cannot dismiss this last point as being a possible explanation for all fire-walking achievements. We must, however, remember that some Indians shed the surface skin of the feet as though it were sandals. Read II. Kings ix, 35; "They went to bury her (Jezebel) but they found no more of her than the skull and the feet and the palms of her hands." In Eastern countries, wolves will devour a corpse with the exception of the soles of the feet.

KUDA BUX'S DISPLAY

But when Kuda Bux, gave his demonstration at Carshalton there was no question of thick-skinned feet assisting him through his undertaking. The soles of Kuda's feet were not thicker than those of an Englishman, nor had they been specially prepared for the ordeal.

Watched by Mr. Harry Price, of the London Council for Psychical Research and members of the Psychical Research Association, Kuda Bux twice walked a twelve feet long trench without sustaining the slightest burn or blister. This was vouched for by Professor Pannet, who previously had placed a piece of plaster under the arch of the Indian's foot. This plaster was not even scorched after the experiment.

At the time of the demonstration the surface heat of the fire trench was registered as 800 deg. Fahrenheit. Mr. Digby Moynagh, editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, tried to imitate Bux's performance. He walked two paces only and his feet were badly blistered. Another Englishman, however, after being instructed by Bux to pray, managed to walk half-way down the trench with no ill effect.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

Every summer a number of old women from the village of Vulgaria, in south-east Bulgaria, dance for several minutes on red-hot embers. These women, devout Christians by the way, are called "nestinarki" and perform to the music of bagpipes. Their bodies tremble as though in the throes of palsy, but their feet show not the slightest trace of injury.

More than one Englishman has attempted the feat of fire-walking some being completely successful. A few years ago Mr. A. P. Commins accomplished it before a Hindu temple at Pietermaritzburgh, South Africa. For about a fortnight he had to undergo intense preparation which included fasting, daily bathing and long periods of prayer and meditation.

AN ACT OF FAITH

On the day of the ceremony he had to stand for two hours in a stream. Many of his Indian companions by now had worked themselves into a state bordering on hysteria, but save for a feeling of elation, Mr. Commins was quite normal. From the temple gates the fire-walkers went without the slightest hesitation over the smouldering inferno. It was not until the last three paces that the Englishman experienced the slightest discomfort. This, the Indians attributed to the gold cross he wore around his neck.

Kuda Bux declared that his fire-walking "was an act of faith and could only be done by great mental concentration." Tahra Bey, who could change his pulse rate at will or permit his body to be cut with swords or jabbed with pins without pain or even loss of blood, claimed that he had gained complete mental ascendency over his entire nervous system.

ONLY SELF-CONTROL?

If, as a great mass of evidence would lead us to believe, the secret of the fire-walker is absolute self-control, surely we of the West have much to gain from a closer study of this topic?

We strive to excel at sport, our hobbies or one or other of the arts—but if we expended some of that time and energy upon developing the latent power within us, might we not produce a more perfect and God-fearing race, more worthy of life?

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

PICKWICK PAPERS

By Charles Dickens

The Pickwick club, under the able leadership of Mr. Pickwick was organized for the lofty purpose of perpetuating the Pickwickian philosophy of life. This motive grows somewhat dim as the story unravels and tangles itself again in a succession of love affairs and comical situations. The reader does not complain about the wanderings, but enjoys Mr. Pickwick and his collection of rare friends.

There is Mr. Snodgrass, the poet; Mr. Tupman, the great eater; and Mr. Winkle, the lover. A vast lore of incidents is included about these gentlemen as they travel over England observing life and setting wrongs right.

This book was first printed in instalments in the newspaper as a running explanation for sketches but soon the characters of the story became more popular than the comic strip, and Dickens had made a name for himself.

But back to Mr. Pickwick. You can readily see how he was deterred from philosophical pursuits by accidents of Fate. There is. for example, the mix-up with Mrs Bardle, the landlady. In his round-about manner, Mr. Pickwick approached the subject of taking a companion for his loneliness Mrs. Bardle interpreted his remarks to mean matrimony, but all that he had in mind was to lead tactfully up to announcing that he desired to take a man servant. Mrs. Bardle, still working on supposition, said "Yes", tremulously, only to learn that her answer concerned a valet and not herself. She suffered great shock, so great indeed that she fainted. There was no one to catch her as she fell except Mr. Pickwick. Unfortunately while he stood holding her, looking around for a place to put her his bachelor friends entered the room. Explanations were in order.

Mrs. Bardle's sensibilities had been so severely wounded that nothing except English pounds sterling would heal them. Her lawyers, of the unscrupulous variety, sued Mr. Pickwick and obtained judgment.

* * * *

One point in the Pickwickian code of honour was great respect for justice. Mr. Pickwick felt that he should not pay this outrageous fee, having been in every way the victim of circumstances. Thereupon, he was established in debtor's prison.

Being a man of affluence, Mr. Pickwick rented a whole floor in the prison, and Sam Weller, his man, contrived to be sent up so that he might be with his master. Fancy the inconvenience to Mr. Pickwick, gentleman of refinement, living those few days in jail without the assistance of his valet. He could not bear the food, so he sent out for his meals. The mental anguish of Mr. Pickwick was unspeakable as he saw at first hand the condition of debtors. Prisoners had been here for 20 years, because they could not pay their debts. Whole families lived there. Children were born in debtor's prison.

After some months, tangles came into the love affairs of some of the young people for whom Mr. Pickwick played a sort of grown-up Cupid, and in the interest of romance he re-entered the affairs of the world. Bodily danger came to him soon afterward, as he played a chivalrous part in stopping a dishonourable turn to romance. Sam Weller had heard talk at the tavern of an elopement planned for that night. A young lady was to be stolen from a certain select school. Sam told his master, who determined to stop this underhand conduct.

Going softly in darkness, they examined the wall that protected the school, and selected the spot best adapted to Mr. Pickwick's climbing skills. Sam hoisted his master and then gave him a hearty boost over the wall, so hearty in fact that Mr. Pickwick landed prone on two rose bushes.

Alone in an unfamiliar garden, the hero waited for something to

(Continued On Page 39)

PRISONER C. R.

RAJAJI'S 1920 JAIL LIFE: C. Rajagopalachariar; published by Rochouse and Sons, Ltd., the Esplanade, Madras. Pp. 141.

Sri C. Rajagopalachariar was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and detained in the Vellore Jail in the first quarter of 1922. These were days when the ABC classification was not known, and Rajaji had the advantage of getting the experience of real C class jail life. He kept a regular diary, which was published under the title "A Jail Diary" shortly after his release. This is a revised edition of the same. Things in Jail have apparently much changed since, for men in the position of Rajaji if not for all. But C class prisoners will read this diary with great relief and consolation.

EMOTIONAL SIDE.

The diary brings out every one of Rajaji's characteristics very prominently. Those who have known Rajaji only from a distance are not aware of the emotional side of his life. The thoroughgoing display of sharp logic, never to be missed in his public utterances, has earned him the reputation of a dry rationalist. They will find in this book Rajaji remembering fondly his mother and wife, long since dead, and his children at home, and many other touches of sentimentalism.

Rajaji is nothing if he is not introspective, humorous and phillosophical in his writings, and the reader will find all these abundantly in this 90 days' record. The book is as much meant for penal reformers, jail officers political prisoners as for ordinary readers. Every class of reader will find it interesting and instructive.

K. G. M.

Rural Topics

(1) Gamgoshti, (2) Gram Pnachayatna Kaydane Lagta, (3) Chhathi Chopasti, published by the Gujerat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Price 6 annas, 2 annas and 6 annas respectively.

Village Talks is the reprint of articles in "Sikshan and Sahitya" written by Vithaldas Kothari and Rajibhai Nathabhai Patel, on village uplift topics. They are both in close contact with the questions relating to this important subject, and have therefore been able to furnish firsthand information about it. Village folk with some education would be able to read and understand it. The second book reproduces in Gujerati rules relating to the working of the Village Panchayat Act. It will certainly prove useful to those who have to administer the Act. The third book intended for students of Primary schools will certainly fulfil the object with which it is written.

K.

Radio Simplified

RADIO RECEPTION IN THEORY & PRACTICE by V. K. Saksena. Published by the Industry Publishers, Keshub Bhuvan, 22 R. G. Khar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

This book has been written for those who wish to know simplified and non-mathematical explanation of Radio receiving technique It has been divided into two parts: the first deals with the theory of Radio reception while the second contains numerous tables, charts and useful information in addition to valuable notes for successful reception and identification of Stations. Since the habit of using radios is increasing in this country, the book will prove a good source of information and guidance to the users of Radio sets.

HYGIENE FOR STUDENTS

"PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE" (Marathi) part I. by Dr. R. V. Ajgaonkar, published by the Oxford University Press. Bombay. Price Re. 1/4.

This book has been written by Dr. Ajgaonkar specially for the use of students in secondary schools. According to the present curriculum, it has been made necessary for the students appearing for the Matriculation Examination to possess knowledge of this subject. Dr. Ajgaonkar has taken great care to study the requirements of students and the book provides useful information about the subject.

Critical Sketches

"PRAKASHANTIL VYAKTI" by Prabhakar Padhye, published by Continental Publishers, Poona 2. Price Re. 1/8.

This little Marathi book contains pen-portraits of ten Indian and two international celebrities. Mr. Padhye who is editor of a bright Marathi weekly called "Dhanurdhari" and a readable monthly "Yeshwant" wrote thes sketches as topicals. But they have been such complete and such minute studies that they really deserved the more enduring abode of book form.

The place of honour is given to Gandhiji's sketch. Mr. Padhye raises the question as to whether Mahatma Gandhi is primarily a saint or a politician and ends by saying that he has not yet made up his mind. The whole trend of the writing, however, would lead us to believe that Mr. Padhye was anxious to prove that he was no saint at all, but the most astute and accomplished politician artist.

TROTSKY AND ROY

The other notable sketches are those of Leon Trotsky and M. N Roy. The only person for whom Mr. Padhye appears to have implicit and the least unconditional admiration is Trotsky. He perceives in the personality of this 'permanent revolutionary' the greatest approach to what has been described in the Geeta as a 'vibhuti.' He is about the only man, about whom he speaks with veneration and a touch of feeling rising from the innermost recesses of his heart.

Being gifted with the quality of changing opinion in the light of study of a personality or a situation. Mr. Padhye is as unsparing in his attacks as in his expression of unstinted, unwithholding admiration. Because of this, he often lends himself to being cheaply charged with uncertainty, instability and inconsistency. The fact of the matter is that he is honest, really rational and has the courage of conviction.

SOME LITERARY FIGURES

This secret of Mr. Padhye's own character makes it easy for the reader to follow his study of M N. Roy, N. C. Kelkar and M. S. Aney. He has subjected them to a merciless, but absolutely fair criticism as political leaders. His stern logic and the occasionally satirical tone of the language he employs, may not exactly please you but you are undoubtedly impressed by what he says. You struggle to say something by way of reply if a particular prey of his attack is your favourite, but you realise you are helpless. I am not quite certain that Mr. Padhye will write with the same gusto about Dr. Ambedkar to-day if asked to rewrite his sketch and an addendum in his case as in the case of M. N. Roy might have been appropriate, in this book.

Among the sketches of litterateurs are those of Prof. N. S Phadke, Prof. V. M. Joshi, G. K Chesterton and Vibhavari Shirurkar. The last is a pseudonym of 'a very live wire' in the world of Marathi letters and the cleverness with which Mr. Padhye has harnessed his observation and experience for the sake of juxtaposing incidents to establish the identity of Vibhavari Shirurkar is intriguingly delightful.

Mr. Padhye does not merely give you information. He argues on the basis of the information he has and which probably you, too, had before reading his sketches but on reading them you find that he has presented to you the personalities you already knew in a light you never expected to see. That makes it worth your while to read his book.

T. V. PARVATE.

THE INDIAN READERS' DIGEST

The May issue of the "Indian Readers' Digest" contains the usual representative fare from the various newspapers and periodicals. It begins with a poem satirising the Cost of Living Index by Allan M. Laing. H. G. Wells' "My Ideal Wife," will give a shock to many a newly married couple. John Barnabas, an active social worker of Lucknow, asks the question whether the beggar is nuisance or a problem. Industrial and commercial development is always kept before the readers of the "Digest", to wit the article "Stevedoring as a Line" from "Industry," as well one from the pen of Prof. C. A. Buch on the "Glory of Indian Shipping," which gives a lie direct to the dictum that India cannot defend herself if left to herself. The Prime Minister's guarantee of Victory, is somewhat tempered with Mr. Harold Laski's warning to him to take care of the Commons, Sir Ernest Hotson has written to an ex-colleague, Mr B V Jadhav, how he has become literally a "Puttawala" in his effort to do his bit for the war, and it makes very interesting reading Among other articles of note are "My Life Story" by C F. Andrews, "Tagore's Last Hope," the "Spirit of the Himalayas" by Svetoslaw Roerich "Uses of Radium" by Dr R. Naidu, and Mahatma Gandhiji's and Sir Tej Bahadur's spirited rejoinders to Mr Amery. On the whole, we are glad to find the "Digest" keeping its traditions, in spite of the war conditions.

The Journalist

"THE JOURNALIST" edited by P. G. Rao, and published from 21 Dalal Street, Bombay, is showing steady progress judged from the issues for April and May.

The issue for April contains the sketch of that successful veteran journalist Sir C. Y. Chintamani whose name is familiar to both politicians and the journalists. The article lays bare the secret of the success of this famous politician-journalist, who has doubtless added lustre to the profession.

'A Candle to the Stars' is a very useful article to the young rising journalists as it gives many practical hints. The exclusive interview with Mr. Royama—the Domei Correspondent in India gives an insight into the ways and mental preparation of the Japanese journalists.

Mr. K. M. Munshi is the 'Journalist Prodigy of Gujarat' whose contribution to the noble cause of journalism and literature is one of the main features in May Number.

As an organ reflecting the Press of the country and mirroring Indian Life, the "Journalist" is sure to be yet more popular and shows the secret of its wide all-India popularity.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

IN MEMORIAM

DARSHANIKA, by Ardeshir F. Khabardar, Ahmedabad,, price Rs. 3.

This is a second edition of a well-known work of poet Khabardar. He was led to write the verses because of a sad bereavement he suffered in the death of his dear daughter, Tehmina in 1929. This mournful event started him to think on philosophy of life and being constitutionally inclined towards contemplating the problems of life and philosophy, he burst out into song, and the result is a poem of nine sections comprising three hundred seventy-five 'Pearls'.

The sections treat of the uncertainty of life, Dance of Death, Song of Life, Labours of Development, Fog of Religious controversy, Chain of Eternity, Union of Vishwa and Chaitanya, Object of Life, and Universality of Love, all highly technical but reduced to simplicity by the magic of the poet's pen. It is a work which will live.

K.

RURAL SIND

"The Dukhayal" (Sindhi) Weekly of Larkana (Sind) has issued a special "Rural Sind" issue as its fourth annual number. It is full of interesting and instructive articles on village life and industries, with special reference to the villages of Sind. Some of the subjects dealt with are the cattle, the farmer, the labourer the village hygiene, the village reforms, the village unity and the earthen pots, etc., besides a number of poems and short stories depicting village life written by well-known persons.

"The Dukhayal" has been doing a great service to its country, Larkana, in particular, and to its province, Sind, in general since last four years, and it is gratifying to see that now it has taken up village propaganda as its speciality. Villages of India need greater attention than the cities, and we congratulate the Joint Editors of "The Dukhayal" Shri Hundraj Lilaram and Shri Wadhumal Keswani for their untiring efforts in this direction

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OUR SHORT STORY

By MATAM V. MOORTHY

PALMIST

"I have told you, my charges are high", said the old palmist as he gathered his quaint yellow clothes over his left shoulder.

Kamala was much confused. She saw it was useless to argue with this nervous, peevish, ambitious, but admirable palmist. She had consulted many a palmist; but this one at the west end of the Mahalakshmi Bridge, this old, matted-haired, white-bearded, ash-besmeared, yellow-robed palmist, coughing between his prognostications, was marvellous. But he was impossibly extravagant in his demands. Alas, how often have great talents been ill-matched with ambition, perverted by penury, metamorphosed into something unrecognizable and revolting, by worldly greed.

"No....but...." Kamala tried to explain:

"I'll have no noes and no buts," cut in the palmist picking up the charts of palms that lay scattered about him. He was preparing to go.

The evening was advancing. Kamala found the irascibility of the palmist least encouraging. She had made a mistake, she thought in taking the palmist into her confidence and revealing to him that she had entered into a wager with her husband, Ramanlal.

"Your palmists are a pack of cheats", Ramanlal had declared, "subsisting on the credulity of fools and women." As usual, in such habitual altercations with her husband, Kamala had defended the palmists and their science. The debate had been more vehement than usual. Ramanlal nad challenged: "I'll wager, if you can get me a correct forecast of even three days happenings in my life or your life, I'll part with fifteen thousand rupees for whatever purpose you may appoint!" Kamala had agreed to the wager in a fit of passion; not that she valued money, but because she wanted to vindicate the position of palmistry as a science. She had heard that her great grandfather was a renowned palmist in his own times: Moreover he was reputed to have left an unfinished book on palmistry which he had pedantically named: "The Lore of the Lines." Whatever might be the reason, the fact remained that Kamala had a predilection, nay a passion for palmistry.

Her husband, Ramanlal, the rising banker of Bombay, though he was not a confirmed sceptic, was manifestly cynical in his opinions as far as palmists, physiognomists, astrologers and their fraternity was concerned. There lay the rub! But Ramanlal had some justification for his contempt for palmists. On the advice, sometimes even compulsion of Kamala he had consulted palmists. Their predictions had been worthless; acting on their advice in the beginning, he had to some extent even injured his business. What else but contempt and ridicule for palmists could be expected of Ramanlal?

In a very vague way this palmist sitting at the West End of the Mahalaxmi Bridge, had made out much of Kamala's present situation. Indeed, he had cleverly manoeuvred her by many broad hints into a confession. Now he was demanding nothing less than a promise to transfer to him the entire amount she would receive from her husband.

"I have told you, I want to establish a school of palmistry."

The palmist coughed twice before he resumed: "I can't let go this opportunity."

"Well, I agree," said Kamala hopelessly. "I am risking much. Give me a four days' reading, sir, if you please. Let me have it by way of trial. You can give a life reading later."

"As you please," replied the palmist.

He put Kamala's palm under a magnifying glass and scrutinized the lines.

"You are twenty-two?" he coughed.

"Yes," replied Kamala anxiously.

He looked into her face steadily, as if he was closely marking her physiognomy.

"You are very fortunate, indeed! Do you notice this line of destiny running from your wrist right up to the middle finger? Your husband will make much money." He coughed and began, "but there is a cross here, just at the line of head, and another parallel to it on the heart I'll write out all the details, at leisure. You take this four days' forecast for a trial, as you desire." The palmist took out a shabby pencil and some papers from a tiny tin box at his side, and musing for a few minutes, scribbled as in a diary on four different papers. He enclosed each one of them in different envelopes with dates upon them beginning from January 6th; and handed them over to Kamala, bidding her to return to him after four days.

When Kamala reached home it was with some relief she learnt that Ramanlal had not yet returned from office. She felt guilty in her heart that she concluded a most unreasonable agreement with the palmist. But, then, she was still in the flush of challenge, and tried to salve her conscience with the hope of success, which meant, the vindication of palmistry as a science.

True, Kamala loved Ramanlal very much. Her love was not of that placid type, which yields itself to the male with a self-effacing attitude. Kamala's love for her husband was of that passionate kind with which the woman dominates the household and moulds her partner to her will. She felt perfectly at ease when she bathed her face in cool water and sank down into an arm chair in the drawing room. She waited thus for ten minutes expecting her husband. She was rehearsing within herself how she should break the ice. She took out from her bag the four several packets, containing the prophesy of events for four consecutive days in the life of herself and of her husband. With the curiosity, characteristic of her sex she caressed the envelopes, silhoutted them against the bright light and smiling contentedly, replaced them in her bag. Then she went to the bookshelf and brought out a huge novel. She was again in the arm

...On A Beach

chair with the book spread against her face. Her eyes were looking at the rather pedantic portrait of the author in the frontispiece when the door opened and Ramanlal entered with an annoyed expression on his face.

"That fellow Sant Singh has returned from the Continent." Announced Ramnal with a growl. "He says he has brought a puppy for me, a Pomeranian, as he calls it. He is sending it over to me to-morrow." Ramanlal hated dogs. His abhorrence, amounting to a psychological terror of the canine kind was notorious.

"A Pomeranian dog! Why, Sant Singh must be knowing your strong dislike for dogs", said Kamala with surprise.

Ramanlal sat down in a chair near Kamala. He broke out:

"He calls it a friendly gift, a present or damned what, God knows!"

"You surely refused it?" anticipated Kamala.

"I did, and protested; but the fellow insisted, and the dueced Pomeranian is coming to-morrow".

Evidently Ramanlal was most exasperated. The moment was most tempting and Kamala brought out from the bag the packets of prophesies and looked at them curiously.

"Letters?" enquired Ramanlal frowning.

"No, prophesies," Kamala smiled broadly.

Ramanlal looked at her suspiciously and broke out:

"You had been to the palmist, or astrologer, or damned some one?"

"Yes; to the palmist," replied Kamala playing with the envelopes.

"And the packets, I am sure, foretell the incoming of the dog!" mocked Ramanlal.

Kamala resented the joke; but she kept quiet.

"Let me have those prophesies, Kamala; don't be angry with me. I want you to win the challenge." Ramanlal laughed good-humouredly and stretched out his hands for the packets.

"No, no, not now!" said Kamala withdrawing the envelopes. "Each packet is to be torn open and looked only after the expiry of the date, of which it contains a sketch of events. The date is accordingly put on the envelopes".

"Agreed" assented the husband. "I hope you will not tamper with them in the meanwhile.'

"Oh, no! we shall seal every one of them and put them all in the safe. We must together open the packet on the date following the one which is markec on each envelope; so that we shall read and verify if the envelope contains the record of the preceding day's events."

"Yes, yes, I understand. Thus we will read the record of the 6th day of January, i.e. to-morrow, on the 7th of January."

"Right!"

The packets were accordingly sealed, Ramanlal making humours, guesses and remarks at the contents of each and deposited in the safe immediately.

The next morning saw a little Pomeranian puppy introduced into Ramanlal's family. It was indeed a pretty little creature with plenty of fur of auburn hue. As the beautiful animal frisked about in the rooms, Ramanlal could scarcely hide his loathing. Kamala liked the creature immensely. She stroked it, patted it and pressed it against her cheeks. The tiny fellow would put forth his tongue and lick her on the cheek, when the husband Ramanlal with infinite disgust and an imprecation would threaten to "throw the damned brute out of the window to his death."

"Oh dear, I swear you are getting jealous," Kamala would exclaim and laugh out her husband's annoyance.

Early the next morning, i.e., on the 7th of January Ramanlal and Kamala brought out from the safe the packet which bore the previous day's date and tried to examine its contents. As his wife came close to him Ramanlal could clearly hear her heart's beat. Kamala was in great excitement. would the packet contain a faithful record of the previous day's events in her family? Otherwise, she would be put to great shame and the whole science of palmistry would be proved false. Who would win, herself or her husband? The packet was hastily torn open and the note it contained was spread before the eyes of Ramanlal and Kamala. Lo, and behold! Kamala screamed with triumph as she read: "Jan. 6th Advent of a new member into the family, most probably an animal, perhaps a tiny dog."

Ramanlal scratched his head and looked dazed. He fixed a stupid look into the face of his wife and protested.

"I swear there's some dirty

(Continued on Page 32)

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ART FOR LIFE'S SAKE

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By D. G. VYAS

Art never fulfils its function, which is to import and implant beauty in life, as long as it is recognised as an excrescence and not as an essential element of life. Some of the art-conscious nations, which have been convinced of beauty as one of the ideals of human existence, have already discarded the slogan "art for art's sake" in favour of "art for life's sake" and are making strenuous efforts to assimilate art in and develop it as a dominant force of life.

At Opposite Poles

India is reluctant to line with other art-conscious nations, which are, in fact, trying to emulate her in her past record of life-beautiful. Surely she is not able to perceive that her life, since it is divorced from art, has been vapid and vulgar. In her case the pursuit of the ideal "art for life's sake" will be an attempt at retrieving her lost ground, but she dreads a peep into the past as the worst sin. She undertakes a world-tour in quest of industrial and political ideals, but keeps her eyes closed wherever she encounters art.

The current art-movement, which is trumpeted by its jaded high-priests as "renaissance" has not yet succeeded in liquidating the appalling aesthetic poverty of the country. It has merely touched the fringe of the art-problem and not achieved anything beyond a surface-revival of a few arts. Architecture, sculpture and applied arts, which are in contact with the daily life of the people, have been excluded from its purview. The revivalistic efforts have failed to bring art and life nearer each other from their opposite poles.

For The People

Life blossoms into beauty only when it embraces art and entwines it in its pattern. It is the life not only of the so-called elite but of the people as a whole which is a fertile soil for germination and growth of art and, therefore, a congenial abode of beauty. Unequal distribution of wealth in the capitalist society does not justify undue diversion of art and an invidious distinction of mankind into the elite of the art-world and the amorphous mass of the people. Art is as much as a necessity of the proletarian as it is of the plutocrat.

Art, which does not stand for the people, soon degenerates into an aristocratic bauble. The art-movement, which does not entail a nation-wide appeal, dwindles down into a series of seasonal "vanity fairs." It should be thoroughly democratic in its appeal and also in its approach to arts irrespective of their classifications, such as fine and applied. It should not rigidly cling to the surface of a few arts, but should seek the soul and spirit of art behind and beyond its various mediums.

Art Everywhere

When art is interpreted merely in its narrow sense of painting, the prohibitive prices of its works preclude its accessibility to the people. Prints and cheap reproductions can obviate this difficulty. But it should be noted that painting is not the only art calculated to supply all the artistic needs of life. An object of utility, however cheap it may be, involves the question of shape, design and colour and is indisputably a problem of art. Art impinges on every aspect and activity of human life.

One of the main objectives of an art-movement, if it is intended for the people, should be integration of art in industry—manual as well as mechanical. Painting is an individualistic activity with distinct limitations on its distribution and appeal, but utilitarian objects, which are manufactured on a mass-production scale, if treated artistically, can introduce beauty in every home and even hamlet. Architecture and sculpture, planned on a nation-wide and artistic basis, are the principal sources of beauty.

MULTANI LADIES

By P. T. Reddi

Through Industry

In India the cottage, which was the centre of art and industry, radiated beauty to her homes. The protagonists of the contemporary reconstructive movement are advocating reversion to cottage-industries, but are supremely indifferent to their artistic implications. The suggestion made by Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, while inaugurating the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Trichur on May 3, that "like all beautiful things artistic perfection should be the hall-mark of Swadeshi goods", will be a cry in wilderness, because some of those who have arrogated to themselves the privilege of shaping the destinies of India are persistently trampling upon her art-traditions.

Art introduced beauty in the home in India, because artistic perfection was the hall-mark of cottage products. Some objects, which are still prized in the western countries, as specimens of Indian art, were utilised by the people in their daily life. Artistic perfection was the dominant note of the industrial aspect of Indian life, because there was organic harmony between industry and art. To-day the gulf between the two is enormously wide and poor India has to rest satisfied by harping upon her past glorious achievements.

Nature And Art

Beauty in home springs from the synthesis of the best products of various arts which are implicit in the concept of home. An art-conscious person will create beauty from waste materials like grass, leaves twigs, rags, scraps of paper, etc. The economic importance of such waste materials welded into artistic works cannot be overestimated. Keen art-consciousness is a force which can transform an average person into an artist.

Life, which is a part of nature, ought to derive beauty directly from nature. Fresh flowers used to decorate the Indian homes. Sounds, movement, rhythm, designs and colours, which are in abundance in the Empire of Nature, have inspired arts like music, dance, painting and sculpture, but the resources of Nature's beauty are inexhaustible and should be exploited for the purposes of developing arts and investing life with beauty. Deep study and analysis of the various phenomena of Nature should be included in the programme of an art-movement.

Bombay Goes Ahead

Art ought to saturate life. Beauty, which emerges from it, imparts delight to life and conduces to spiritual exaltation. Contact of art with life from its early stage stimulates craving for beauty, which, in its turn, stimulates creation of art. A nation, which aspires for cultural attainment, ought to exploit art and Nature for integrating beauty in life. Will India ever rescue and recapture her ideal "art for life's sake" from the welter of political forces?

Readjustment of the educational system of America within the next half century was foreshadowed by Dean E. George Payne while speaking at the New York University School of Education, on the growing trend of teaching vocational subjects. India, too has realised the importance of vocational education, but is half a century behind America. Probably her Government and educationists are more cautious in accepting new ideas.

Six high schools have been converted by the Government of Bombay into vocational high schools. The Elphinstone High School is going to have its turn next month. Literary education has produced a race of doctrinaires, cynics and clerks. The new vocational education should produce, not job-hunters, but men with abilities to start new industries Will the Government define their policy towards the cultural and artistic background of vocational education?

Photography, process block-making and interior decoration introduced by the Government in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay are welcome innovations in its curriculum. The appointment of the three well known experts Messrs. M. Desai, Jog and Apte as visiting lecturers will ensure efficiency of training in the new subjects. It is hoped that the Government will explore additional avenues also for further expansion of the scope of studies in the School of Art.

Commendable Experiment

The alfresco system of training introduced by the Vidya Bhavan of Udaipur is a commendable educational experiment. It puts students, for a fortnight every year, in direct contact with Nature's beauty and with the realities of rural life. The courses are divided into groups which include art as well. Folk-songs and places of historical, archaeological and artistic importance are also included in the programme of practical education. The experiment made by the institution ought to appeal to the educationists who vehemently discuss and debate, various problems, but invariably miss art .

Quite Outspoken

A frank and constructive criticism on the trends of indiscriminate insertion of songs and inartistic romantic scenes in the Tamil films has been offered by Mr. A. Ranganathan in his article on "Songs in the Tamil Films" that appeared in the "Hindu" of Sunday April 20. The film is not supposed to be a music or dance festival organised in order to vaunt the virtuosity of an actor or actress who happens to be a singer or a dancer. The dominant sentiment in a scene and the mood of the character or characters should determine when and where songs should be inserted.

Mr. Ranganathan has resented the vagaries of acting and dialogues in the romantic scenes, but he forgets the fact that cine-art in India has no well-defined artistic basis and that the standard of acting is empirical. Indian dramaturgy, which deals with "Shringara Rasa" on an elaborate scale, is almost Greek and

(Continued On Page 30)

A WEEK OF WAR

HITLER–STALIN ENTENTE?

By N. G. JOG

May, 23.

The battle of Crete is developing like a Wellesian fantasy as Reuter's Special Correspondent picturesquely describes it.

The fighting so far has generally been in favour of the defendants, though the Germans seem to have succeeded in making a number of isolated landings of air-borne troops. The town of Heraklion, the aerodrome at Malami and a few unspecified positions in the Canea-Suda Bay sector are in the occupation of the Nazis and they are rushing reinforcements regardless of the heavy toll they have had to pay during the last three days.

The situation is very vague at the moment of writing but the determined manner in which the Nazis are pressing home the attack shows the great value they set upon the subjugation of this last Greek stronghold Strategically they are in an extremely advantageous position to launch the attack, though so far the Royal Navy has not allowed any large-scale naval landing to take place, a number of transports being sunk on the way.

Serious Shortcoming

On the other hand Mr. Churchill revealed in the House of Commons yesterday that the Allies are without air support owing to the lack of good aerodromes in the island and this appears to be a serious shortcoming. British bombers have to fly all the way from Palestine or Egypt and fighters in sufficient force are not obviously available to intercept the troop-carriers before they have reached their objective. This gives cause for some anxiety considering the huge strength of the Luftwaffe and the Nazi High Command's notorious disregard for their casualties.

This large-scale invasion of Crete was, of course, to be expected and the recent appointment of Major-General Freyburg V. C., as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Crete, shows that every precaution was being taken to defend this key island. With Malta, lying 600 miles to its west and Cyprus about 450 miles to the east, Crete forms the strategic centre of Britain's command of the Mediterranean Sea.

As long as these three bastions are safe in the hands of the Allies, the Nazis will find it extremely hazardous to invade Syria. The liquidation of these three sea-bases is essential for Hitler's mastery over the Mediterranean and his proposed drive to the East. Crete lies nearest the Greek Archipelago and its defences are not as strong as those of Malta, which has stood valiantly to the Fascist and Nazi bombing for the last 20 months.

The fighting that is going on there at present will, in the words of Mr. Churchill, affect the whole course of the campaign in the Mediterranean. If Hitler succeeds in occupying it, he will lose no time in attacking Cyprus, which is only 200 miles to the west of Tripoli (Syria). The present campaign in Crete has thus a decisive bearing on the future development of war.

Petain Hindenburged

While immediate attention is thus focused on Crete, perhaps a bigger anxiety is being caused by the rapidly deteriorating relations between Vichy and Britain. The permission given to Germany to use the Syrian aerodromes was the culminating act in the sordid tale of Vichy-Berlin "collaboration." Admiral Darlan in the pursuit of his personal ambitions and of his blind hatred of Britain has delivered his country bound hand and foot to her traditional foe and it is a pitiable sight to see Marshal Petain, the saviour of France in the last war, acting to-day as a tool in the hands of traitors. The history of Hindenburg seems to have repeated itself in France!

There would be nothing more tragic than an Anglo-French war but that seems all but inevitable now. The speech delivered by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on Thursday constitutes a virtual ultimatum to Vichy. As long as this co-operation embraced only economic matters, there might have been some excuse for it. As they are saying in France at present, hungry stomachs have no ears—for right or wrong!

In order to curry favours with his Nazi masters, however, Admiral Darlan carried this collaboration into the field of production of war material. There is abundant proof that most of the factories and even ship-yards in unoccupied France are busy building war material for the Nazis. Apart from being a gross treachery towards a former Ally, this constituted a flagrant violation of the Armistice terms, to which, Petain said again and again, he would stick.

Britain's toleration was probably misunderstood for weakness. Darlan's tone gradually became more truculent—even belligerent and his threat of escorting convoys from Africa with French warships was an open intimation that he would stop short at nothing. Then came the Nazi attack on Libya, when there was a well-grounded suspicion that Axis transports had used French territorial waters in North Africa.

Anglo-French War?

Even this gross transgression of neutrality was glossed over by a Britain desperately anxious to maintain the facade of peace 'vis-a-vis' Vichy. But Syria was a different matter altogether and in sheer self-protection Britain had to take swift action against German aeroplanes established on its aerodromes. Vichy first professed not to treat this as a "casus belli" but since then the orders passed to General Dentz, the French Governor of Syria, and the unashamed supply of French equipment to Rashid Ali prove that Darlan is determined to drag France into war against Britain.

Apart from its moral and psychological aspect, such an eventuality will tip the scale heavily against Britain. For even to-day France has a considerable navy, a large merchant fleet, and a good number of serviceable planes apart from the army under Marshal Weygand. Their going over to the Nazis will violently disturb the balance of power at this grave juncture.

Fortunately for Britain, the United States is alive to the danger involved and there are good reasons to believe that Vichy's entry into war will be swiftly followed by that of Washington. Even before the British Foreign Minister's warning, the President of the United States had publicly denounced the contemplated move of Darlan. As if to emphasise his words, Roosevelt ordered that all French ships in American waters should be taken over in a sort of protective custody. This move seems to have gone home for the time being, though I am not personally very optimistic that it will prove of any lasting effect.

Biggest Headache

The biggest headache of the hour for a war commentator is provided, however, not by treacherous Vichy nor by the rebel Rashid Ali but by the inscrutable Stalin! This is, of course, a chronic complaint for nearly two years now but it has suddenly assumed a very serious proportion by the latest developments in the Near East.

Less than four weeks ago we were being told (I had almost written "doped") that a war between Germany and Russia was imminent, that both Stalin and Hitler had massed huge armies on their respective borders and that the Nazi legions would soon swoop on Ukraine. A British paper even wrote that a regular anti-Bolshevist Army was being raised and trained by Hitler in Poland!

I had decried such foolish propaganda then and now one finds that the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. We are now informed that a fresh pact between Russia and Germany is in the offing, that the terms of the division of the Near East are already fixed (it may interest readers to note here that India, under this dispensation, is to be the "lebensraum" of Russia! and that Hitler and Stalin will soon be meeting to pledge their troth aboard a warship in the Black Sea—befitting setting for a black deed!

Hitler will surely welcome this pact. Nor is such a consummation impossible in the case of Stalin. But I hardly believe that a development of this nature is probable. If there is to be a division of the Near East at all, it is not a new story. Its draft was drawn up when M. Molotov visited Hitler last year, according to American correspondents in Berlin.

Master Of Machtpolitik

Stalin is not going to fight against Hitler. Much less will he fight for him. If he makes a strategic move in Iran, simultaneously as, when and if Hitler steps into Iraq, it will be to forestall him and not to oblige him. Russia was the diplomatic top-dog in Iran until the last war. Stalin may revert to that role and re-establish the traditional foreign policy of his Czarist predecessors as he has done in the Baltic. In the latter case, he put a buffer between hungry Hitler and the fertile Ukraine wheatfields. In the former, he will only interpose Iran between thirsty Hitler and the rich Baku oil-wells!

This is machtpolitik, of which Stalin has proved himself a perfect master. And those who have followed the tangled skein of post-war Europe will hardly blame Stalin for following such a realistic policy. The Slav has a suspicious mind and like the elephant he never forgets. Stalin's present policy may presumably be a tragedy for democracy, but then Stalin has never bothered much about democracy of the capitalist brand.

There seems to me only one good reason for a fresh entente between Hitler and Stalin. That is the United States' all-out aid to Britain and even its impending entry into the war. This will certainly load the dice heavily against Hitler and Germany's collapse (when it comes) will be as swift and complete as in 1918. Stalin presumably does not welcome such a prospect. It does not suit his book that the war should end soon. He wants it to be a prolonged war of attrition, the combatants ultimately separating in sheer mutual exhaustion.

After War—What?

If, therefore, Stalin decides actively to aid Hitler, it will mainly be to counteract American aid to Britain and thus to keep the show going on as long as possible. He has even less love lost for the United States than for Britain and he will certainly not relish a Roosevelt emerging out of the war as the arbiter of the New World. Nor are the good Yankees fond of the godless Bolshies and there are numerous persons in America who will devoutly welcome an Anti-Bolshevik Crusade.

Stalin knows this too well and knows also the billions of American dollars sunk in the oil-fields of the Near East along with the millions of British sterling. His blow will be aimed at this capitalist monopoly more than for territorial aggrandisement. He has "lebensraum" sufficient and to spare.

This appears to me a fair presentation of the Russian case from the Russian angle, which after all is what matters to Stalin. The real meaning of Hitler-Stalin entente must be sought for under this light. Both Hitler and Stalin are opportunists, blatantly so. But the former looks only to to-morrow, while the latter has his eye fixed on the day after. Hitler wants somehow to win the war: Stalin wonders—After war, what?

Stalin is not the only person who is wondering over this problem. The real tragedy of this war is that nobody seems able to provide a straightforward answer to this vital question.

Group photograph of the Karnatak Dramatic Amateurs taken at the inauguration ceremony. Mr. G. R. Madbhavi, President, is seated at the centre.

Fierce Battle Of Malemi

NAZI FORCES EJECTED FROM HERAKLION AND RATHYMNO

R. A. F. Deals Smashing Blows: Troop-Carriers And Bombers Destroyed

LONDON, May 24.

ALLIED forces have cleared the enemy out of Heraklion. They have also cleaned up the Germans who dropped at Rathymno and the Allies are in possession of the town and aerodrome.

Germans are still in possession of the Malemi aerodrome. They continued to land troops yesterday and also landed some artillery, probably small field-guns and mortars.

Allied forces are holding positions east of Malemi aerodrome and fierce battle is in progress.

PARACHUTE DUMMIES

Germans are reported to be dropping parachute borne dummies in Crete, according to a Cairo message. The reason is not quite cl ear, but it seems to be to induce the British troops to waste their ammunition firing at dummies.

So far the Germans are not reported to have landed any snubnosed small airborne tanks such as were used in Flanders.

BATTLE OF MALEMI

"Determined efforts were made by the Germans to reinforce their troops already in Crete during yesterday" says a Middle East 'communique'.

"At Herakilon and Rethymna the detachments landed by air were decisively dealt with. Other parties which landed further afield are being mopped up by Empire forces ably assisted bv Greek troops.

In and around Malemi intense fighting is continuing. The Germans have launched their main effort in this area to extend their original foothold. Fighting resolutely and despite intensive dive-bombing throughout the day our troops have again inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy who has also lost a high proporcion of his troop-carrying aircraft. The spirit of our Empire forces remains as high as ever."

Smashing Air Attacks

An R. A. F. 'communique' from Cairo says:—"In Crete extensive damage was caused to enemy aircraft and troops at Malemi by aircraft of the R.A.F. on Thursday when our bombers attacked a large number of junkers 52 on the aerodrome and the beach.

The enemy was also machine-gunned and preliminary reports state that at least ten enemy planes were destroyed and many others damaged.

Later reconnaissance confirmed that many of the junkers were burnt out and a large number completely unserviceable.

Long-range fighters also attacked the enemy at Malemi and destroyed at least four large troop-carriers."

Nazi Supplies For Allied Forces!

The town and aerodrome of Herakilon in Crete have been cleared of enemy and supplies dropped by the enemy for the use of their forces are now being collected by the British troops, it is learned in London this morning.

The situation in Rethymno is also satisfactory. Rethymno has been cleared of all enemy troops who were dropped there and the

(Continued on page 17)

"Hood" Blown Up

Unlucky Hit In Action Off Greenland Coast

LONDON, May 24.

The British battle cruiser "Hood" has been blown up, states the Admiralty.

An Admiralty 'communique' giving the details of the destruction of the British battle cruiser "Hood" states: "British naval forces intercepted early this morning off the coast of Greenland German naval forces including the battleship "Bismarck."

The enemy were attacked and during the ensuing action H. M. S. "Hood" (Captain R. Kerr, wearing the flag of Vice-Admiral L. E. Holand) received an unlucky hit in a magazine and blew up. The "Bismarck" received damage and pursuit of the enemy continues.

It is feared that there will be few survivors from H. M. S. "Hood."—Reuter.

HE WARNED BRITAIN EIGHT YEARS AGO

LONDON, May 24.

Sir Horace Rumbold, former British Ambassador in Berlin, died to-day.

Sir Horace Rumbold was one of the first diplomats to warn his Government of the dangers of Nazism. In April 1933 he told Sir John Simon, the then Foreign Minister, in a dispatch: "Hitler has been Chancellor now for nearly three months. The prospect is disquieting."

Sir Horace Rumbold said: "Hitler has declared that he is anxious that peace should be maintained for a ten year period. What he probably means can be more accurately expressed by the formula.

'Germany needs peace until she has recovered such strength that no country can challenge her without serious and irksome preparations.'

I, therefore, feel that Germany's neighbours have reason to be vigilant and it may be necessary for them to determine their attitude to Germany sooner than they may have contemplated."

This is Sir H. Rumbold's description of his first talk with Hitler. "The interview lasted an hour. Hitler took up fifty minutes and he bellowed for the whole of that time. That is the sort of person he is."—Reuter.

LATEST FROM MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, May 24.

"Extremely bitter fighting is still going on, but the situation at Heraklion and Rethymno on the whole is favourable. Malemi is still rather serious", is how a military spokesman briefly summed up the position in Crete.

* * * *

To-day's Middle East Air 'communique' reports that Benghazi harbour was raided by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force. It is known that considerable damage was caused.

* * * *

In Iraq the aerodrome at Mosul was machinegunned and in Abyssinia the South African Air Force continued to give air support to troops in Central Abyssinia by bombing enemy transport and troop concentrations with fighter patrols.

* * * *

In Libya a heavy sandstorm in Tobruk area interfered with observation and operations on Thursday and in Sollum area our patrols and artillery have continued their aggressive tactics.

* * * *

A former Iraqi Premier, Jamil Madfai, has been sent by the Regent of Iraq as his representative in Basrah. He is accompanied by a member of the well-known Saaddun family as his Secretary. Well-known Sheikhs from Amara and Masaria are among those who have just notified the Regent of their loyalty.

* * * *

The report that the King of Greece is in Egypt is categorically denied in well-informed quarters in London.

New Nazi Deal With Turkey

ANKARA May 24.

Germany is trying to arrange a 45 million Turkish pound deal with the Turks, it is believed in business circles here. A long call made by Herr von Papen at the Foreign Office to-day is thought to be connected therewith.

The proposed arrangement, it is thought, would provide that the Germans should sell machinery, railway equipment and war material and buy copper, tanning materials and all sorts of foodstuffs.

The deal could be concluded under Protocol Four of the Agreement of July 1939, but the Turkish harvest shows no signs of being sufficiently good to warrant large exportable surpluses.—Reuter.

What Roosevelt Will Say

WASHINGTON, May 24.

President Roosevelt's Tuesday night address will be "not pleasing to the opponents of Democracy either at home or abroad." said the President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early, when reporters inquired what President Roosevelt would say.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT IS A JEW!

LONDON, May 24.

The German press to-day published articles trying to prove that President Roosevelt is of Jewish origin and declaring that "almost all President Roosevelt's advisers are Jews like Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Frankfurter, Mr. Baruch and Mr. Lehman."

Quoting these articles the German radio says:— 'President Roosevelt himself declared some time ago that his forefathers came to America from Holland about 300 years ago and he did not care whether they had been Jews, Catholics or Protestants. Investigations have shown that about 1720 there were some Roosevelts in Amsterdam. They were Jews and their forefathers had been Jews also."

The announcer added: "It is an established fact that the first traceable ancestress of the Roosevelt family was a Jewess, but the pedigree of the family shows that later there were more Jewish intermarriages in the family. It has been proved beyond doubt that President Roosevelt's mother is also of Jewish origin and his wife whose mother was a Jewess named Rebecca Hall."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NATIONAL GOVT. FOR AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, May 24.

Mr. Menzies passionately advocated a National Government broadcasting immediately on his arrival. He said: "I return with just one sick feeling in my heart—that I must come back to my own country to play politics. I think this is a diabolical thing, however friendly and cleanly the game may be played, at a time like the present."

He added the Australians must do as much as Britain towards winning the war.—Reuter.

NAZI TRIBUTE TO

Defenders Of Tobruk

Stukas No Match For British Artillery

BATTLE OF SOMME RECALLED

ZURICH, May 24.

THE Germans are admitting surprise at the strength of British resistance and weight of their artillery fire at Tobruk.

BATTLE OF SOMME RECALLED

According to a Berlin message, a German military spokesman commenting for the first time on the battle of Tobruk, said: "The British garrison is offering considerably more resistance than was expected and at the same time is harassing our forces by constant patrol actions.

The defence lines around Tobruk erected by the Italians are quite good, but the artillery fire of the British garrison has intensity comparable with the battle of Somme in the last war.

Lack of heavy artillery is a setback to our operations as Stuka is insufficient to replace the heavy guns."

In Sollum Area

Reports reaching London from the Sollum area state that there has been slight activity in the desert south of Sollum. Enemy armoured cars approached the post at Shegga on the Egyptian side of the frontier opposite Fort Maddalena, but withdrew when the Imperial troops opened fire.

Campaign In Abyssinia

In Abyssinia the Imperial forces advancing from the south in the direction of Galle have now reached Wando, twelve miles to the south. The main fighting in Abyssinia is now in the Lake District.

Generally speaking the situation is that country east and south-east of the lakes has been cleared of the enemy and the Empire troops are now getting in between the lakes into country still occupied by the enemy.

In the attack on Huld on May 20 ninety Italians and 1,300 Africans as well as a Brigade Commander were captured.

In Somaliland a patrol captured ninety enemy troops at Tohem near Cape Guardafui. It is understood that there is no organised enemy resistance in Somaliland where there may still be small pockets of enemy to be cleared up.

Surrender Of Amba Alagi

Reuter's special correspondent at Amba Alagi telegraphs:—

The graphic story of the surrender of Amba Alagi can now be told. When the beaten Italians came from their holes on the pyramidshaped peak of Amba Alagi and marched zigzagging down road, they were accorded honours of war by the conquerors. One long stream of Italians moved down the mountainside. They marched past the British Commander raised their hands to their caps in the Italian Royalist salute. No Fascist salutes were seen. The British General returned the salutes.

The Italians were led by General Marso Valetto Byrgnini, Chief of Staff of the Amba Alagi garrison, who afterwards joined the British Commander at the saluting base. A guard of honour composed of representatives of the victorious Imperial units presented arms as each enemy detachment passed by, to the strains of "flowers of the forest" and leaden-footed Italians worn out by days and nights in subterranean strongholds under the British bombardment tried to fit their pace to the unfamiliar music.

Some of the Italians marched smartly in order while others moved by in a shapeless shamble. Gunners whose guns had long been silenced, sailors far from the sea, and airmen without aeroplanes all trudged down the mountainside in a sombre parade while Abyssinian patriot troops on the nearby hilltops looked down silently. The Duke of Aosta spent the night alone on Mount Alagi save for his Staff and a small group of Generals prior to departing for an Eritrean town on the following day. —Reuter.

JAPAN COPIES NAZI METHOD

Subsidising Marriage To Increase Population

TOKYO, May 24.

With the object of increasing the population to a hundred million by 1945 Japan has adopted the German system of subsidising marriages in order to increase the birth rate. It is proposed to introduce a marriage aid fund system under which between 500 Yen (about thirty pounds sterling) and 1,000 Yen will be lent to men marrying below the age of 30 and to women below 25, who are free from hereditary diseases and physical defects. The loan is returnable by monthly instalments in ten years, but if four children are born within that period no return need be made. The amount of the debt will be reduced by one fourth (1/4th) for each child.—Reuter.

PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF SEAS

Col. Knox Says War Will Not Short Struggle

WASHINGTON, May 24.

If Americans are to keep their self-respect they must "recapture the principle for which they have fought twice, namely, the principle of the freedom of the seas," declared Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, addressing the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in the presence of Lord Halifax on Friday.

Col. Knox said that the war was not going to be a short struggle. "It is a fight for control of the high seas and God help us if we do not bear our share in that fight for control of the seas and against human slavery", he added amid applause.—Reuter.

Will Neutrality Act Be Revised

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives will shortly confer with members of the Administration on the question of revision of the "Neutrality Act".

He said in an interview yesterday that he was prepared to open an immediate hearing for a revision of the Neutrality Act, if the members of the Administration could convince him that there was clear need for the repeal of all or any part of the legislation.—Reuter

How Britain Will Face Invasion

Churchill's Message To Nation

LONDON, May 24.

"Stand Firm". Carry on" is the essence of a personal message from the Prime Minister to every man and woman in Great Britain outlining their "order and duty" in the event of invasion. The message is the introduction to a leaflet "Beating the Invader" more than fourteen million copies of which will be distributed to the public next week.

Mr. Churchill's message says that if an invasion comes "by far the greater part of the country will not be immediately involved. Even along our coasts the greater part will remain unaffected, but when the enemy lands or tries to land there will be most violent fighting. Not only will there be battles when the enemy tries to come ashore but afterwards there will fall upon his lodgments very heavy British counter-attacks and all the time the lodgments will be under the heaviest attack by British bombers. The fewer the civilians or non-combatants in these areas the better—apart from essential workers who must remain.

So if you are advised by the authorities to leave the place where you live, it is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave. When the attack begins it will be too late to go unless you receive definite instructions to move; your duty then will be to stay where you are. You will have to get into the safest place you can find and stay there until the battle is over. For all of you then the order and duty will be 'stand firm'."

Mr. Churchill's message continues saying that the same applies to the people inland if any considerable number of parachutists or airborne troops landed in their neighbourhood and emphasises that above all they must not cumber the roads. "The Home Guard supported by strong mobile columns wherever the enemy's numbers require it will immediately come to grips with the invaders and, there is little doubt, will soon destroy them.

Throughout the rest of the country where no fighting is going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty namely 'carry on'. It may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed. That is to say, killed or captured. Meanwhile all work must be continued to the utmost and no time lost".—Reuter.

Hitler's Gauleiter For France

FREE FRENCH INDICTMENT OF VICHY

LONDON, May 24.

We consider the Vichy Government as Hitler's puppet—as Hitler's Gauleiter for France" says a statement issued in London today by General de Gaulle's Headquarters.

The statement continues: "We would, therefore, approve of any action taken by the British Government which would frustrate the plans of the French Quislings and feel confident that the French nation would welcome any such actions which the British Government deem necessary to defend our common interests."—Reuter

Italian King's Narrow Escape

LONDON, May 24.

The Italians say that the King of Italy had another escape from death when he was at Tirana exactly a week ago.

An official statement from Tirana says on the 17th of this month, while the Royal procession was on its way to Tirana airport, an individual of Greek nationality fired several pistol shots in the direction of the Albanian Prime Minister who was riding by the side of His Majesty, the King Emperor. The shots missed.

The Communique adds that when the assailant was arrested and questioned—the examination lasted a week—he said that he had personal resentment against members of the Albanian Government. He had not been given a job. He wanted to stir up the Albanian people.—Reuter.

BOOTHBY DECIDES THE ISSUE

ADELAIDE, May 24.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies' retention of office is assured by the result of the Federal by-election at Boothby where the Government candidate, Mr. Price, was returned by a majority of several thousands.

The vote is interpreted as an endorsement of the Government's war effort and also of the people's desire for a National Government. Reuter.

DOHAD, May 24.—The Jhalna State's Peoples' Conference will be held at Dohad on June 22 next. Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of the "Janmabhumi" will inaugurate the Conference.—United Press.

SEA-BORNE INVASION FOILED

Crushing Blow Dealt To Nazis

Thousands Of Germans Left To Meet Their Doom At Sea

Disastrous Failure Of Enemy Attempt To Send Troops To Crete By Sea

LONDON, May 24.

"WE SANK THEM WITH FOUR-INCH GUNS AND POMPOMS. CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS RAMMED THEM. THE SEA WAS FULL OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CLINGING TO WRECKAGE AND SHOUTING FOR HELP. THE HAVOC WE WROUGHT WAS SO GREAT THAT NO GERMAN MANAGED TO LAND IN CRETE THAT NIGHT."

Thus spoke the Captain of a cruiser to the Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Mediterranean Fleet describing how the British Navy broke up the first German attempt at a seaborne invasion of Crete when a large convoy comprising sailing caiques.

Small merchantmen, escorted by apparently a single Italian destroyer was completely broken up or sunk by British light forces during the pitch dark night of May 21—22.

Various units of the fleet were patrolling off Crete ready for any emergency when the events occurred which are best described in the captain's own words;

"We were steaming eastwards when suddenly at about 11 p. m. our destroyer screen opened fire on a darkened ship. This was the first intimation that we were in contact with the enemy.

Shattering Attack

We altered our course and entered into the fray. The destroyers' fire was very effective and a great bonfire appeared on the ocean apparently caused by a merchantman burning from end to end.

The first ship sighted was an Italian destroyer at very close range, but her identity was at first doubtful owing to similarity to our own single funnelers. But a searchlight picked out her flag and immaculate paintwork, suggesting many months in harbour and thereby confirming that she was Italian.

We opened fire with pompoms whereupon the Italian was seen to launch five torpedoes. While we were avoiding them our fire was masked, but another cruiser was able to get a clear sight and gave a full six-inch broadside, all of which seemed to hit.

A violent explosion occurred and the destroyer's end was inevitable. Throughout she never fired her guns.

The Admiral then led the squadron through what he believed was the middle of a convoy which proved to consist mainly of sailing caiques.

Large numbers of these were sunk and in addition to the steamer already sunk by destroyers we sank a small steamer with our main armaments, leaving her burning and heavily down on the waterline. Some caiques endeavoured to evade the attack by hiding soldiers below the decks and flying the Greek flag while others retaliated with machinegun and rifle fire.

Germans Shout For Help

We continued our sweep northwards until no more caiques were picked up by our searchlights. On a subsequent sweep we passed large numbers of Germans in the water clinging to wreckage and shouting for help but the possibility of enemy U-boats being in the vicinity did not permit our rescuing the survivors"

Questioned regarding the strength of the convoy, the captain stated that owing to pitch darkness it was impossible to estimate accurately, though he thought that there were at least 40 caiques carrying about 100 men each, while small merchantmen would carry several hundreds and stores.

The action lasted about three hours so the German casualties must necessarily have been very heavy. In addition to smashing-up the sea-borne attack the same forces shot down three Junkers 87 dive-bombers during two days prior to the action.

They finally returned safely to their base despite incessant dive-bombing. The bombers began to attack at dawn in groups of half a dozen to a dozen strong and effected about 30 attacks.—Reuter

British Sailors Undergo Tremendous Ordeal To Prevent Nazi Landing In Crete

Unprecedented Clash Between Naval & Air Arms

LONDON, May 23.

The British navy is fighting a battle without precedent in the narrow and dangerous waters which surround the island of Crete, writes Reuter's Naval Correspondent.

It is certain that never before has there been such a grim struggle between naval forces and air forces and still it remains true that until to-night the British ships and their crews who undergo such tremendous ordeal have prevented any German from landing from the sea on the shores of the island.

What is almost equally important is that the Royal Navy has also prevented during the first three days of this momentous battle any sorts of arms or ammunition being landed from enemy ships upon the island.

Epic Of Endurance

When the time comes to tell the full story of this aeroplane versus warship action in the Aegean, it will be an epic of endurance of British sailors against almost incessant dive-bombing by forces of German Stukas which are probably larger than any others engaged during the whole course of the war.

The navy is working night and day in confined waters never far from land, rarely out of range of the enemy's shore-based aircraft, and without that fighter protection which is the most important shield against dive-bombing attacks.

As already announced the British navy has frustrated the attempt by a large convoy of German transports to land troops on the shores of Crete. Further results of the engagement are awaited, but it is known that Italian escort ships were busy picking up survivors.—Reuter.

16 Nazi Junkers Shot Down Since Invasion Of Crete

Anti-Aircraft Fire Takes Heavy Toll Of German Troop-Carriers

CAIRO, May 23

Since the invasion of Crete began, the Germans have lost 16 Junkers 52, a type of troop carriers, victims of anti-aircraft fire, announces an R. A. F. Middle East communique issued on Friday night. The communique details one Junkers 52 as having been shot down off the coast of Crete yesterday.

Under the sub-heading "Mediterranean", the communique reports that fighter aircraft of the South African air force destroyed two Junkers 87 dive-bombers which attempted to attack shipping. During Thursday and Friday night, the R. A. F. bombers effected a successful raid on Benghazi harbour and, the communique adds, "Bombs burst on the mole and two fires accompanied by explosions were started"

In Abyssinia South African aircraft dive-bombed a concentration of motor transport near Soddu, destroying seven vehicles and also attacked similarly troops transport and stores at Gimma. From all operations two aircraft are missing.—Reuter

Allies Fighting Magnificently

War In Crete Proceeding Satisfactorily, Says Greek Minister

CAIRO, May 24.

The Greek Minister of the Interior has issued the following message to Free Greeks.

"The fight which we started against the Germans two days ago in our heroic island is proceeding satisfactorily.

Our brave Allies, the British, closely united with Greek and Cretan soldiers, are doing magnificent work.

Have courage. We are fighting and will continue to fight until the final victory. God save the free people."—Reuter.

Turkey's Duty In Case Nazis Invade Syria

ISTANBUL, May 23.

"If France does not intend to oppose German aggression and if it is understood that British forces in the Middle East are unable to check alone the invasion of Syria, Turkey must unhesitatingly penetrate Syria with a view to taking fullest security measures", writes the Turkish Deputy, Yaltchin, in the newspaper "Yenisabah".

Examining all possible sequels from the Vichy Government's eventual attitude and Britain's counter-action in case Germany attempted to invade Syria, Yaltchin says: "We must learn from official French leaders themselves France's definite attitude should Germany try such an invasion. If the French authorities determine to oppose by arms a German aggression against Syria, Turkey's task might only consist of redoubled vigilance and concentrating on the southern borders the strongest forces ready for all eventualities."—Reuter.

ITALIAN ANNEXATION OF DALMATIA DENOUNCED

Croat Vice-Premier Condemns Fascist Action

JERUSALEM, May 24.

The Croat Vice-Premier, Dr. Juraj Krnjevic, declared, 'As the principal representative of the Croa' people, I vehemently protest at the Italian annexation of Dalmatia, which is an integral part of Croat national territory.

Croats will seek the first opportunity of re-uniting this vital part of their patrimony with the motherland. We are certain they will succeed in this aim alongside the great democracies'"—Reuter

MASS IN NEW YORK FOR SUFFERING ENGLAND

NEW YORK, May 24.

Lord Halifax is going to New York specially to attend a Solemn Pontifical High Mass at St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral, New York, offered up for the suffering people of England.

The Mass will take place on the morning of June 4 with Francis J. Spellman as Chief Celebrant.—Reuter.

Submarines Active In Iceland Waters

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia). May 24.

Dornier planes have recently been showing some activity over Iceland, according to a representative of Reykjavik importers who left Iceland a few weeks ago. It is added, however, that no bombs were dropped.

It is also reported that submarine activity has greatly increased in Iceland waters.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES IN GREEK CAMPAIGN

MELBOURNE, May 23.

Australian casualties in Greece totalled 3,983 men, reported General Sir Thomas Blamey, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to-day (Friday). Of this figure, he said, 3,560 killed, missing, prisoners and wounded were left behind in Greece after the evacuation of the Imperial Forces had been completed.

Seven medical officers and 150 other ranks stayed behind to take care of the wounded knowing that they had no chance of being saved.—Reuter.

EX-KING CAROL AT TRINIDAD

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), May 24.

Ex-King Carol and Madame Lupescu set foot on West-Indian soil, where they hope to make their future home, for the first time on Friday when they landed at Trinidad 'en route' from Bermuda to Cuba.

Ex-King Carol declined to comment on the political events, declaring that his contacts with Rumania were too vague for him to comment intelligibly.

The couple will spend two days sight-seeing and will leave on Saturday evening for Cuba 'via' the Virgin Islands.—Reuter.

Germany's War Strategy Guided By Oil Shortage

Deficiency In Copper Not Made Up In Spite Of Conquest Of New Territories

LONDON, May 24.

Authoritative view of Germany's oil position, Reuter's Lobby Correspondent learns, is that at present her stocks are not high, and it is quite clear that her war strategy has been dictated by nothing more strongly than the fear that she will be faced with serious oil scarcity.

At the same time the Germans gain in Greece will enable her to ship all exportable oil of Rumania through the Bosphorus to Trieste, if the blockade of the British Navy can be evaded. Before the Yugoslav army retreated they had blocked the Danube at several points, notably at the famous Iron Gates and this block will, it is expected take some time to clear.

Triple Condition

It will be recalled that Dr. Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare recently stated that while the British Navy continues to command the seas, while the Air Force continues to attack German synthetic oil plants and so long as the Germans fight and use up oil, then in a period measured in months not years, they will be confronted with growing scarcity. These three conditions still govern the situation.

As regards other supplies vital for Germany's war effort, it is not believed that by the seizure of Yugoslavia and Greece they were able to augment in any material way their supplies in which they are definitely short. Regarding copper, Yugoslav copper mines were damaged before the Yugoslav army left, but even if they are restored, Germany will only get 6,000 tons of copper annually, which will reduce her copper deficiency by 20 per cent.

In ferro alloys, Greece and Yugoslavia produced chrome ore and it is estimated that as a result of the seizure of those two countries, she will increase her supplies of chrome ore to about 50 per cent of her needs. Turkey is also a large producer of chrome ore but a great quantity of her production is taken by Britain.—Reuter.

Chinese Communist Forces Again Go Into Action

Rush To Northern Sector To Aid Chiang-Kai-Shek's Army

CHUNGKING, May 24.

Chow-En-Lai, the Chinese Communist leader, announced on Friday that Communist troops are moving to the support of the Chinese Central Government forces fighting the Japanese in north China.

The communists, he said, withdrew some months ago to the Chiang river line in compliance with an order by General Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, who was anxious to avoid friction with the Central Government troops.

This followed the dispute which led to the disbandment of the Chinese Fourth (Communist) Army early this year.

According to some reports the Communists are already attacking the Japanese lines of communications in Shansi and Hopei provinces.—Reuter.

Japanese Admit Chinese Victory

SHANGHAI, May 24.

The Japanese army spokesman, Col. Skiyama, admitted the recapture by Chinese troops of Chuki, a strategic city in Chekiang, about 125 miles to the south-west of Shanghai, which was announced at Chungking yesterday.

The spokesman asserted, however, that the Chinese only entered Chuki when the Japanese withdrew on Wednesday on the completion of their operations there and fell back on the positions they had occupied before the recent offensive was launched.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVT. SUMMONS ENVOY IN LONDON

LONDON, May 24.

The Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Shigemitsu, has been called by his Government to Tokyo to report and to have consultations.—Reuter.

Vaccination Is Injurious To Child's Health

Father Files Application To Madras Court Seeking Exemption

MADRAS, May 21.

An application for exemption from the provisions of the Public Health Act relating to compulsory vaccination, on the ground of conscientious objection—the first of the kind in the City—was made to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate by Mr. C. M. Sivasubrahmania Aiyar, a Registered Medical Practitioner of George Town.

The Corporation recently called upon Mr. Sivasubramania Aiyar by a notice to have his three-year old daughter vaccinated and notified him that he would be prosecuted if he failed to do so within the period of notice

The gentleman to-day filed an application before Mr. V. N. Ragunatha Rao, Second Presidency Magistrate, declaring that from "careful investigation and personal study of the subject" he believed that vaccination would be injurious to the health of his child and that he conscientiously believed that vaccination was detrimental to his child's health.

While, therefore, requesting that his child be exempted from vaccination, the petitioner undertook to subject himself and the members of his family to such restrictions and conditions as might be laid down by the Court,

The Magistrate admitted the petition and adjourned further proceedings in the matter.

The relevant provision of the Public Health Act, Section 76 (3) (a), is as follows: "If any person who, or a child in whose care, is sought to be vaccinated or inoculated in pursuance of the power referred to in clause (b) of subsection (2), declares before a Magistrate, specially empowered by the Government in this behalf that as a result of a careful inquiry into the subject, he believes that such vaccination or inoculation will be injurious to his health, or the health of the child, as the case may be, the Magistrate may, after giving notice to the Health Officer and hearing any representations made by him or on his behalf, exempt such person, or child, from vaccination or inoculation, on condition of the person aforesaid undertaking to subject himself and the members of his family to isolation of such description and for such period and to such further restrictions, if any, as may be directed by the Magistrate.

"Provided that any exemption granted under this clause shall cease to have effect after a conviction under clause (b) and no exemption shall be granted to any person who has been so convicted

(b) Any person who commits a breach of any undertaking given by him under clause (a) shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both."

FIGHTING FOR FAITH & HOPE

Empire Day Message From Royal Empire Society

The Chairman and Council of the Royal Empire Society in a message for Empire Day state:—

"Since last Empire Day the world scene has changed almost beyond recognition. Many States have fallen and now lie prostrate at the mercy of the Nazi invader. Great Britain, battered but undaunted, has alone withstood the fury of the first attack. The Empire, far from being destroyed, is being recreated. There has been nothing more inspiring in the history of the world than the unity of purpose and action of the British Commonwealth of Nations from the greatest Dominion and India to the smallest island Colony. In every branch of the services, on the seas, on every battle field, in the skies, and on every home front are to be found the British peoples overseas.

"From the chill waters of the Atlantic to the burning sands of Libya and Somaliland, they have made their might felt and their name renowned in history. Never through the long centuries has there been greater cause for pride. Never has the true metal shone more brightly. The British Empire establishes a community of ideals and interests that can be promoted in free and friendly association by hundreds of millions of diverse peoples. It aims also to ensure the security of small nations from the recurrent fear of aggression. Our defeat would make certain the relapse of the human race into an appalling and deliberate barbarism. The Empire can be made the greatest instrument of civilisation in the world, and the most varied but united of free human associations.

"Here is the faith and hope which we all share and are fighting for. It may yet be long before the end. But we go forward with a growing confidence that victory is assured".

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS CLOSED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 23.

Under orders from the Home Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, the physical training class at Sailu, in Parbhani District, has been closed owing to its activities which were considered objectionable.—United Press.

MELBOURNE: Sir Colin Fraser Australian Metal Expert, is the head of an Expert Committee appointed to develop bauxite and copper resources for Australian war production. The formation of the Committee was announced by Mr. McBride, the Minister of Munitions.

Future Of France Depends On Victory Of Britain

"Times" Exposes Futility Of Policy Adopted By Vichy

LONDON, May 24.

Admiral Darlan's broadcast to the French nation is the subject of caustic comments in all the morning papers.

"The Times" states that the choice between life and death which Admiral Darlan offered them (the French) does, in fact, lie before them, but life will not be found in the course which he has chosen—the future of France depends on the victory of British arms.

Opinion in the United States, continues "The Times," during the past 11 months, has, on the whole, been more indulgent to the Vichy Government than opinion in this country, thus the disillusionment will be correspondingly greater.

The "Daily Telegraph" says, "Even in their present unhappy state of bewilderment it is inconceivable that the French people have been impressed by Admiral Darlan's apologia for his miserable bargain with Hitler he dared not tell his countrymen what he had conceded.

The "Telegraph" adds, the French people themselves know that if Britain were defeated their destiny would be to see their Empire unceremoniously carved up and to live in perpetual servitude to the conqueror.

The "Daily Mail" would also like to be certain that Admiral Darlan won't seek to use the French fleet as a weapon of attempted blackmail against this country. "His speech gives us no assurance on that point. Rather the opposite."

The "Daily Herald" considers it unlikely that the Vichy men would risk open conflict with this country—unlikely too that Hitler will force such a decision upon them.

The "News Chronicle" quotes Hitler's alleged belief that he can win without the French fleet and adds, "or does he believe, in reality, that he can trust French sailors to be such dastards as their Admiral and therefore thinks it safer to keep them neutralised in port."—Reuter.

KING PETER PERMITTED TO GO TO CANADA

NEW YORK, May 24.

Permission has been granted for King Peter of Yugoslavia to go to Canada, according to a "New York Times", Ottawa report. Permission was requested some days ago.—Reuter.

BROTHERS-IN-ARMS AVOID EACH OTHER!

LISBON, May 22.

A fresh angle on life in occupied France is given by a traveller who has just reached here from Bordeaux. He says that the Italians and Germans apparently have little love for one another. Soldiers of the two countries never fraternise. One never sees German and Italian officers together. If they happen to be in the same 'cafe' the German avoids meeting the glance of the Italian so as to avoid the necessity of saluting.

THE OLD STAGE TRICK.

He was amused by the immense amount of bluff in which the Germans indulged to impress the local populace. Frequently large convoys would roll from the town and it was said that they were "going north" suggesting an invasion of Britain, but careful observers noted every time the same wagons and that an old stage trick was being performed.

At the same time eighty to a hundred motor cyclists would dash out in the same direction at full speed but shortly afterwards could be seen in 'cafes' quietly drinking.

All the residents, the traveller said, either listened in to the B. B. C. and the De Gaulle broadcasts or were immediately informed of their contents.—Reuter.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Vad 14, 1997
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1360
Parsi : Adar 23, 1310
Hightide : 11-58; 23-36
Lowtide : 5-05; 17-44
Sunrise : 6h. 2m.
Sunset : 7h. 9m.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. A. S. Kelkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—The meeting which was to be held to-day (Sunday) is cancelled due to unrest in the city.

KHOJA-SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT—The 2nd meeting of the current year of the above institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samuel St.

MOGAVHERA YUVAKA SANGHA—The 6th annual general meeting of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the office of the Sangha, at 46, Churchgate St., Fort.

EMPIRE DAY PROGRAMME
To-day (Sunday) All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast at 10-30 a.m. an electrical recording of the special Empire Day programme of the B.B.C.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'G' WARD
The monthly flag salutation will be held in the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee office to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. when Dr. T. R. Naravane, President of the Ward will unfurl the Flag.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public lecture followed by questions and Answers on the subject of "Cycles in Nature and in Man" will be delivered at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Napoo Hall, Telang Rd., Matunga.

MEMORIAL MEETING—The Majlis (religious gathering) of the 40th day in memory of the deceased mother of H.E.H. the Nizam is organised by Maulana Syed Reza Lookman (The Shia Preacher in Bombay) at Kesar Baug, Dongri, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE—A discourse on the life and philosophy of Thayumanavar, a celebrated Tamil Saint, will be delivered by Mr. V. K. Panthulu at the N.K.E.S. Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ON RAMAKRISHNA'S TEACHINGS—Shrimat Swami Raghvananda, President of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Allahabad, will speak on the life and teachings of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Merzellow Building, Dadar (B. B. and C.I. Rly.)

MARWADI STUDENTS' HOSTEL—The Marwadi Club, Matunga, will open a Marwadi Hostel for Marwadi students studying in colleges and technical institutes. The Marwadi Hostel will commence its work from the 15th of June, 1941. Those who wish to take advantage of this may apply to the Secretary, Marwadi Club, Agrawal Nagar, Matunga (G.I.P.)

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION
1. Under the auspices of the Charkha Club, Matunga, the monthly mass spinning demonstrations will be held at Napoo Hall to-day (Sunday) between 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) All the spinners are requested to participate. 2. The office of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will remain open between 6 to 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning and 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the evening on all days except Sundays and holidays.

BOMBAY NORTH MARATHA SANGH—Under the auspices of the above Sangh a send-off will be given to Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of King George English School, Dadar, Hindu Colony. Dr. T. G. Shirname will preside. After the function the annual gathering of the same Sangh will be held.

LATE MR. WAGH
VILE PARLE : Saturday.
A general meeting of the Upanagar Arya Samaj, Vile Parle, was held at the Samaj Mandir on 19th inst. to express heartfelt sorrow at the unfortunate and untimely demise of Mr. N. M. Wagh, of Sisu Laboratories, Ltd., who, besides being one of the founders of the Samaj, was a most enthusiastic and zealous social worker in Vile Parle. The Arya Samaj expressed its deep sympathies and sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"40,000 Horsemen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Bank Dick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Footsteps in the Dark". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"So Ends Our Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"La Conga Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
PALACE—"City for Conquest". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Puja". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 1-30 and 4 p.m.
CENTRAL "Shejari". Daily at 4 p.m only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m Matinee at 1-15 p.m

COVER PHOTO

The girl on the front cover page is Peggy Moran, Universal Star. Photo by Ray Jones.

'Parle Night School And Adult Education Institution

With a view to educating the public of Vile Parle to combat the prevailing epidemic of "Typhoid" the Vile Parle Night School and Adult Education Institution have undertaken in co-operation of the Parle-Andheri Municipality a campaign of exhibiting and explaining films and slides relating to the Typhoid disease.

A side programme of Health Films and a full length Laurel and Hardy comic will also be shown.

In order that this knowledge may reach all parts of the town, the following dates and centres have been fixed for the shows : To-day (Sunday), Tilak Vidyalaya, at 8-30 p.m. To-morrow (Monday), Gandhi Chowk, West, at 8-30 p.m. Tuesday (27th inst.), Golden Tobacco Co., Ghodbunder Rd., West, at 8-30 p.m. Wednesday (28th inst.), Bhagini Samaj Hall, West (for women only) at 8-30 p.m. and on Thursday (29th inst.), Pond Village, at 8-30 p.m. Drs. Vohra, Vartak, Joshi and Tilak have kindly agreed to explain the subject to the audience.

Gazette Notification Of Reduced Ra'e

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states :—
The Government of Bombay is pleased to suspend the levy of terminal tax on crude oil levied by the Thana Borough Municipality to the extent of one-half of the rate at which it was levied immediately before the 29th April 1941, until such time as the said Municipality reduces the rate of the said tax to three pies per gallon.

Flag Salutation At Congress House

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee a monthly flag-salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Bombay 4. Sjt. Dhirubhai B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will unfurl the national flag.

CONDOLENCE MEETING
Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public condolence meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the death of Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Congress President, at Napoo Hall, Matunga. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer will preside. Sjts. Shalebhoy Abdul Kadar, Dr. K. B. Menon, P. V. Gadgil, Editor of "Lokmanya", S. H. Jhabvala and others will speak.

LOYALTY TO REGENT OF IRAQ

Bahrein Message To Abdul Ilah

LONDON, May 24
The Iraqi community in Bahrein has sent a telegram to the Regent of Iraq, expressing loyalty and calling on him to release Iraq from Rashid Ali and his rebels.—Reuter.

NO FREE FRENCH UNIT INSIDE SYRIA

LONDON, May 24
Reports that a body of free French troops marched into Syria are denied in London.—Reuter.

STORY OF A DRAMATIC ESCAPE FROM IRAQ

KARACHI, May 24.
The story of his dramatic escape from Baghdad on the third day of the outbreak of trouble in Iraq by a prominent Syrian businessman connected with Rotary International was narrated by him to the "Associated Press" when he arrived in Karachi.

Expelled from Syria for his pro-British attitude, he was lately doing extensive business in the Middle East with his headquarters at Baghdad. On the outbreak of the trouble which caught the Iraqis and others unawares, he said, he had bribed an Iraqi rebel with 300 sheep and after settling his business affairs in a day, he dashed to Teheran by car. During the journey, his car overturned twice due to the bad roads and he sustained injuries at the ankle. From Teheran he came back to Basra where he found everything quiet.

He added that there was absolutely no truth in the report that the enemy or rebel planes had attacked Basra or its neighbourhood. Not a single bomb had been dropped there nor was ever any plane seen.

He continued: "The Arabs are pro-British in Palestine and even in Iraq, a majority of them are against the rebels who have been paid by the Nazis to foment trouble.

In fact, he concluded, the Arabs wanted to fight along with the British shoulder to shoulder and he was of the opinion that the Imperial forces in Palestine, in Allied interests should forestall the Germans in Syria.

IN PALESTINE

A Polish passenger who spoke fluent English said: "The Arabs and Jews in Palestine have long ago ceased to kill each other and both of them want to kill the Germans. This demonstration should belie Nazi propaganda about the Arabs."

He added, that the Arabs in Palestine were extending the fullest co-operation to the British. He disclosed that a number of Americans in Syria were now voluntarily evacuating to Palestine where the people had supreme confidence in the capacity of the British to handle the situation. British forces in Palestine both air and land, had been greatly reinforced.

Reflecting sadly on the fate of Poland, he said that thousands of young Polishmen like him wanted to continue their fight against the enemy who had brought about the destruction of their family. He concluded that the end of Hitler's career was bound to come soon and the Poles would then return to their home and not before.—A. P.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR CRETE

(Continued from page 13)
Allied forces are in possession of the town and the aerodrome.

FIERCE FIGHTING.
At Malemi the position is not so favourable. The enemy are in possession of the aerodrome and continued to land troops yesterday. They have also been able to land some artillery, probably 75 millimetre guns and some mortars from the air. The Empire forces are holding a position east of the aerodrome at Malemi and the battle raging there is understood to be fierce.

While the position seems to be well in hand throughout the Island except at Malemi, it cannot be said that there are not small bodies of German troops in isolated parts of the Island who may have some nuisance value. It is not believed that these small pockets of the enemy are numerous and mopping up operations are continuing.

The operations at sea continue without interruption under considerable difficulties. It is pointed out that there is a large number of Greek Islands within sixty or seventy miles of Crete while the Italian Dodecanese are within fifty miles of the Island and it is thought improbable that the Navy would be able to prevent every single enemy vessels from landing troops or supplies somewhere on the Cretan coast.

Uptodate as far as it is known in London the navy has completely dispersed one enemy convey and driven a second away.

The recapture of Heraklion is of the first importance from the naval point of view as it is one of very few good ports for landing supplies.—Reuter.

Next Few Hours Will Decide

"The next few hours may well prove decisive in the great battle of Crete", declared the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, in an interview with "Reuter", says a Cairo message.

I am very confident that the New Zealand troops and their gallant Australian, British Greek and Cretan comrades will succeed in holding Crete against one of the heaviest air attack yet launched and in circumstances which will never be repeated. Never have conditions been so favourable for an air attack with the enemy's bases so close and our men deprived of air support and so handicapped. I have great hope of the outcome.

"I know New Zealand troops. I know they are not surpassed for co-operation, unity, tenacity, discipline and individual initiative. They showed their quality in Greece, fighting a heroic rearguard action as did the Australians and Greeks and they are giving an equally good account of themselves in Crete".

The Greeks and Cretans are stated in London to be putting up a magnificent fight in the defence of their country "Fighting like wild cats" is the description applied to the efforts of the Cretans.

INSPECTORATE OF RAILWAYS

SIMLA, May 24.
The personnel of the Inspectorate of Railways which has been separated from the Railway Department and placed under the Communications Department is announced to-day.

Mr. H. G. Salmond, Officer on Special Duty in the Communications Department, becomes the Chief Government Inspector.

Under the arrangement, India is divided into five circles with headquarters at Calcutta, Bangalore, Lahore and Bombay. The two Inspectorates located at Calcutta will be in charge of Lt.-Col. H. H. Gosset and Mr. Dev Datt respectively.

Mr. G. W. Scriven is appointed Inspector in charge of the Bangalore circle, Mr. K. B. Lal Mathur in charge of the Lahore circle and Lt.-Col. R. E. Gordon in charge of the Bombay circle

Lt.-Col. Gordon is at present on military duty and will be officiated by K. B. Lal Mathur. Mr. R. W. Wilton officiates for Mr. Mathur as Government Inspector of Railways, Lahore circle.—A. P.

GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY

The Governor arrived in Bombay this morning by the Poona Mail. Due to the acute communal tension prevalent in the city the Governor cancelled his visit to Mahableshwar.

FLEEING FOR LIVES FOR

Fear Of Goondas Is Intolerable

Practice Of Closing Shops At Slightest Trouble Should Stop

Those Who Don't Believe In Non-Violence May Take To Violent Resistance

MAHATMA SUGGESTS NAMES OF 9 PERSONS AS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

"That people should flee for their lives for fear of the goonda should be intolerable. They ought to possess the capacity of resisting 'goonda-shahi' (reign of the goonda) violently or non-violently.

If my interpretation of the Congress creed is correct, the Congress and Congressmen may offer non-violent resistance only, and they are sure to succeed. But we should tell the people in the clearest possible terms that running away in fear is cowardice.

It is their duty to offer resistance—even violent if they are incapable of non-violent resistance which is a worthy way," says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter addressed to Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Secretary, G.P.C.C., which has been brought by Mr. Mahadev Desai for the guidance of Congressmen.

The letter reads:

"For four days Mridulaben, Gulzarilal and I have had talks to our hearts' content. If you and Sjt. Jivanlal Divan could have been also present, it would have been very helpful to me in arriving at a decision. I gather that there are two opinions regarding what the Congress did, failed to do, and should do in future in case of communal disturbances. However that may be, everything considered, I am of opinion that in a crisis like the present an advisory committee (of which the personnel is given below) should be appointed and everything should be done according to their advice.

You will see that I have included Shri Mahadev Desai's name on the committee. He will not be able to be there on all occasions but he will try to be there whenever you all feel that his presence is essential.

Intolerable Cowardice

Your first duty is to find out how many among our Congressmen firmly hold that violent resistance against an opponent in defence of oneself or others is out of the question.

Those who favour violent resistance must get out of the Congress and shape their conduct just as they think fit and guide others accordingly.

I am firmly of opinion that if the Congress does not clearly define its policy in this matter, it will end in proving itself to be a useless organisation.

If a majority of Congressmen hold that violent resistance against an assailant is a duty, and if they do not regard it as inconsistent with the creed of the Congress, they should openly declare their opinion and guide people accordingly.

The absence of our leaders in jail should not deter any one from declaring his opinion in this crisis. It can be revised in case it is found later to be wrong. The point is that no one should be in a state of indecisiveness.

Decide Your Policy

I am sure that if all Congressmen had done their duty we should not have had the 'goonda-shahi'—the reign of the goonda that we had recently.

That people should flee for their lives for fear of the goonda should be intolerable. They ought to possess the capacity of resisting 'goonda-shahi' violently or non-violently.

If my interpretation of the Congress creed is correct, the Congress and Congressmen may offer non-violent resistance only, and they are sure to succeed. But we should tell the people in the clearest possible terms that running away in fear is cowardice. It is their duty to offer resistance—even violent if they are incapable of non-violent resistance which is a worthy way.

Congressmen will not ask for the help of Government police or military. Those who believe in violent resistance will indeed ask for Government's help.

A Congressman may not directly or indirectly associate himself with gymnasia where training in violent resistance is given. But he will appeal even to the believer in violent resistance to observe certain rules of restraint. Even violent resistance admits of a certain amount of decency. Thus, for instance, murdering an innocent man in cold blood should be taboo.

Don't Claim Compensation

The fundamental thing to be borne in mind is that people should in no circumstances be cowardly or impotent. One need never be a goonda to fight a goonda. One who stabs another in the back and takes to his heels will never be counted as brave.

A Congressman can have no prejudices and so he would go out of his way to meet members of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and other bodies in the interests of peace, and persuade them to combine in ruling out the law of the jungle, no matter how great their political differences.

That these endeavours may fail should not matter in the least. It is their duty to appeal to every one, and to flatter none.

The Congress will not claim compensation for losses sustained during the riots. That is not its concern. The people had to sustain losses as they lacked the capacity to defend themselves; and so they must bear them.

I go so far to believe that Government could not even if they would secure adequate compensation to those who have sustained losses.

Terrible To Think

I THINK IT IS TERRIBLE TO THINK OF PROTECTING OURSELVES WITH THE HELP OF THE BHAIYYA, SIKH OR THAKURDA. TO ENGAGE AN ORDINARY DURWAN OR GATEKEEPER IS A DIFFICULT PROPOSITION.

There should be no young man among the mercantile middle class community who has not gone through training for self-defence—violent or non-violent. Engaging these foreign elements, for defence, far from putting an end to 'goonda-shahi' will put a premium on it.

Hindus staying in Muslim localities must not leave them, but stay on there even at the risk of their lives.

Muslims living in Hindu localities should be ensured the fullest protection by the Hindus.

The practice of closing down shops at the slightest rumour of disturbance should be stopped and every shopkeeper should be ready for violent or non-violent self-defence.

If they will cultivate this courage, the loss will be reduced to a minimum, and the riots would become a thing of the past.

Riots such as we have in our country are unknown in the West, though there may be civil wars there.

The reason is that the contending parties there are equally matched, and do not take to their heels at the sight of one another, nor do they ask for and accept police help.

The use of the police is entirely for protection against thieves and robbers. In this respect we are absolutely barbarous and even impotent.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Mahadev Desai, President; Narahari Parikh, Vice-President; Bhogilal Lala Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretaries; Jiwanlal Diwan, Mridula Sarabhai, Indumati Chimanlal, Khandubhai Desai, Raojibhai Patel.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN UNDER TRIAL

Don't Kill Your Attacker But Suffer At His Hands, Says Gandhiji

WARDHAGANJ, May 24.

"Congressmen will be extinct if they flee like cowards in the midst of riots. Their first and last duty should be resisting goondaism in communal riots not by violence but by non-violence for which I have been trying since 1920", declared Mahatma Gandhi last night while addressing the National Youths Training Camp

"Nowadays", he said he was unwilling to leave Sevagram, where he was very busy, but when these youths had expressed a wish that he should go to them, he agreed to come to Wardha where he had an opportunity of mixing with them.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "this camp is expected to achieve many things now when Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bihar and Bombay are ablaze with communal fires and strifes. Don't be deaf to what is going on in India where riots are taking place. It is unmanly to run away when attacked by goondas or hooligans in riots.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

There are only two ways of facing such situation. One is the traditional, universal and time-worn way of meeting violence with violence. The other is the new art of facing such dangers by suffering and sacrificing and boldly, standing against violence by non-violence. Even beasts when at bay offer resistance to their aggressors. Then, why should we human beings, run away from riotous scenes. I have given you during the last 20 years the only weapon for meeting all eventualities, namely, non-violence. Don't kill your attacker but suffer at his hands or even be ready to die for achieving communal unity. I think you have been taught this new principle of sacrificing yourself. Now Congressmen are put to the test and if they cannot valiantly and manfully face such dangers or riots or hooliganism by non-violence, Congress as an organisation will forfeit its right to exist as a national institute.

WAITING FOR BOMBAY NEWS.

My mind is full of these things now that I am awaiting for news from Bombay on the telephone where it is reported there is a recrudescence of riots. It is the world's order to punish goondaism or arrest it by violence, but I appeal to you all to meet this peacefully and non-violently and justify your existence and also of the Congress as a National institution. My visit will be fruitful if you achieve this and help me in realising, not by blow for blow but by offering your lives."—A. P.

PEACE BRIGADE FOR AHMEDABAD

"M. D." On Gandhiji's Anxiety For Communal Harmony

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Mr. Mahadev Desai who has been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to deal with communal disturbances in Ahmedabad is meeting Congress workers individually and collectively and explaining the principles propounded by Mahatma Gandhi in his letter addressed to Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Secretary of the G.P.C.C.

Mr. Desai described the poignant grief felt by Mahatma Gandhi and his readiness to leave Sevagram but that he was pressed not to leave Sevagram by Congress workers in other parts of the country. Babu Rajendra Prasad had succeeded in his mission, Mr. Desai said, and they in Ahmedabad should follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Desai said "there is peace in Ahmedabad apparently, but it is the peace of the graveyard. They have to depend upon the Police which is not at all satisfactory position. They must cultivate soul force for self protection. Mahatma Gandhi considers the communal disturbances not from the standpoint of winning victory for the Hindus or the Moslems but acquiring power to win Swaraj."

Mr. Desai intends to raise a peace brigade to work for communal harmony in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

MORE SHOPS AND MILLS OPEN

But Exodus Continues From Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Two arrests were made last night for breach of the Curfew Order bringing the total number of arrests to about 300 since the riots restarted.

The exodus of people from the City continues on the same scale as during the last few days. The railway authorities are making all possible arrangements for the convenience of the passengers. A few philanthropic citizens are feeding the poor on the railway station.

More shops are open and more mills are working to-day, and a large number of 'Sarani' workers have gone to the mills. The shops of Mahajans, however, still remain closed.—A. P.

Committee Implements Gandhiji's Advice

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

The advisory Committee appointed by Mahatma Gandhi has established Shanti Sevak Sangh and several plans are being considered to implement the advice given by him.

It has been decided to open a number of shops in various parts of the city.

Thirty-two mills are working in full strength, while 26 are partially working.

BARE NEEDS OF DECENT LIVING DENIED?

Acharya Narendra Dev And Other Security Prisoners In Agra Central Jail Submit Memorandum Of Grievances To U. P. Govt.

LUCKNOW, May 24.

Eighty security prisoners lodged in the Agra Central Jail are reported to have submitted a joint memorandum of grievances to the U. P. Government. The signatories include Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. K. M. Ashraff, Mr. R. D. Bhradwaj, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam Mr. S. S. Yusuf, Mr. Arjun Arora and Mr. K. B. L. Sherwani.

The memorandum states that the security prisoners were "far short of the bare necessities of decent living" and details a number of instances.

The memorandum proceeds: "We hereby reiterate the demands of the Deoli detenus in general and immediate stoppage of the practice of grading the detenus into different classes in particular. We hope Government will take prompt action in the matter."—A. P.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, who has already four units of his state forces serving outside the State has offered a fifth unit for similar service.

DETENU'S PLIGHT IN DEOLI CAMP

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood Sjt. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, who is detained in Deoli Camp under order of the Central Government, is suffering from tuberculosis.

Enquiries here show that the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere was instructed to remove Sjt. Ghosh to Victoria Hospital, Ajmere, if his condition required hospital treatment. Local authorities have also been authorised to transfer him to Ajmere Jail if it was not necessary for him to be in hospital but cannot readily receive necessary treatment at Deoli.

The Government of India have asked the Chief Commissioner to report present condition of health of Sjt. Ghosh and supply periodical reports.

According to information here there is no other case of tuberculosis in Deoli.

Let Gandhiji, Jinnah And Savarkar Meet

CALCUTTA, May 24.

A suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar should meet in an endeavour to solve the communal problem was made by Mr. Tami uddin Khan, Minister, Bengal Government, at a public meeting at the Assam Club, Shillong, yesterday while Sir Nazimuddin, Bengal Minister, and Sir Md. Saadulla, Chief Minister, Assam appeale for communal harmony.

Sir Nazimuddin said that communal harmony could be attained by observing restraint in speeches and writings. Whenever there was any likelihood of a breach of the public peace, the leaders of all communities should get together and solve the issues by means of negotiation and discussion.

Referring to the war, he said that Bengal and Assam were within striking distance of powers who could bomb their cities and factories. All should, therefore, work together to defend the country.

Sir Md. Saadulla said if Hindus and Muslims were true to the teachings of their religions there was no reason why they should fight with each other.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said that the happiness, prosperity and future development of India was bound up with the victory of Britain. He added that there were certain people who were out to create disturbances and these should be kept out of the body politic.

Mr. Tamizuddin speaking in Bengali suggested that Gandhiji, Mr Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar should meet to solve the communal problem.—A. P.

HEAVY TOLL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA

Rao Bahadur Dr. Pai On Value Of Modern Preventive And Curative Methods

Before a crowded gathering of the local medical fraternity Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, M.D. ex-Director of King Institute and ex-Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras, gave a talk on Tuberculosis at the G. S. Medical College, Parel, on the 15th inst.

The mortality from Tuberculosis in India, said the lecturer, has been estimated, in the absence of correct notification of the disease and of statistics, at half to one million annually, corresponding to an incidence of 5 to 10 million or 10 to 20 per mille of the population. Of late attempts have been made to estimate the prevalence of the disease in different localities by finding out the percentage of persons reacting to Tuberculin by the Mantoux intra-cutaneous test.

In cities and towns the prevalence of the disease is greater than in the country. This is due to a variety of causes including overcrowding, strain of life, impure air, industrial conditions and deficiency vitamins content of the milk, vegetables and foodstuffs in general in the cities as compared with the villages.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis is greater in early childhood up to the 5th year of life, lessens between 5 and 15 years, increases again from 15 to 35 years, lessening again after the 35th year. Consequently when persons of the working age period of 15 to 35 years predominate in a population as in the cities, the mortality is naturally greater than in a population with the normal relation of age groups as in the villages.

A body run down due to malnutrition or chronic disease is more apt to catch tuberculosis than a healthy body. Hence the greater incidence of the disease amongst the poor and ill nourished and after famines, epidemics and war.

PREVENTIVE VACCINE

No reliable preventive vaccine has yet been discovered for the disease, though the Caustive bacillus was discovered 60 years ago by Koch. The vaccines of Monsenstein Spahlinger and others have not been found useful either in prevention or for cure. Tuberculin treatment is of little use in lung tuberculosis, though it has been beneficial in surgical tuberculosis.

There is no chemical treatment that is of any definite benefit except gold therapy. The intravenous and intra-muscular injections of gold preparations are of great value. Many so called specifics have been found to be of little use.

Pneumothorax, phrenic evulsion and thoracoplasty have all been found useful, but their value in prevention and treatment amidst large populations is limited. Hospitals and Sanatoria as model institutions for the clinical teaching of medical students and practical training of batches of patients in the general methods of prevention disinfection and mode of living in general have their own value but their cost of construction and maintenance is far too high for a poor country like India.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DETECTION

By far the most effective method of controlling tuberculosis is a scheme for early detection of the disease. Tuberculosis Clinics afford full facilities for such a diagnosis. Early detection ensures recovery in a very large percentage of cases by adopting curative measures in the early stages of the disease. No patient should fail to avail himself of the free facilities given at the Tuberculosis Clinics coupled with domiciliary treatment under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer of the Clinic.

If all preventive and curative methods be adopted in connection with the clinics established at District Head Quarters and domiciliary treatment given to the patients in their own homes under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer and Health Visitors, there is no reason why the prevalence of the disease should not be gradually lessened, so that in another century or two there will be very few deaths from the disease. Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund now allocated to the provinces has been the nucleus for maintaining these district clinics, which will be the real centres for the preventive, curative and propaganda work so essential for the control of Tuberculosis in the country.

The Province of Madras has already instituted a T. D. D. course for the training of Tuberculosis Officers who have to take charge of the Clinics and it is to be hoped that the other provinces will follow this example so that in the course of the next few years Tuberculosis Clinics may be instituted in large numbers all over the country manned by well trained specialists in the prevention of this deadly disease.

REGULATION OF JUTE PRODUCTION

Bengal And Assam To Press Bihar To Fall In Line

SHILLONG, May 24.

The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that according to an agreement reached between the representatives of the Government of Bengal and those of the Assam Government at the Jute Conference which recently concluded here, the same policy of regulation of jute production as obtains in Bengal should also apply to Assam lands under actual jute cultivation at present.

Regarding Assam lands under different schemes of development, it has been agreed upon that they will not come under schemes of regulation until after the next five years.

The Bengal Government will, it has been further agreed, have to advance the Assam Government a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 without interest, to be repaid within 20 years, and the latter will, in lieu thereof, have the necessary field-to-field survey of the area under actual cultivation in Assam. The Assam Government will also have to pass legislation for regulating jute production and sale as early as possible.

The "United Press" also learns that after the draft agreement is signed, the Governments of Bengal and Assam will jointly press the Government of Bihar to line up with them in regard to jute regulation.—United Press.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PEACE SERVICE

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Two sets of volunteers are being enrolled for the peace service, as it is called, for bringing about communal harmony in the city in accordance with the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi.

(1) Fullfledged Volunteers; (2) Associate Volunteers

The service will open shops for the sale of provisions as well as centres for the dissemination of correct information counteracting rumours and allaying panic particularly in the evacuated parts. It will also organise relief, escort, and rescue.—A. P.

Shias Have No Sympathy For Rashid

LUCKNOW, May 23.

A resolution presenting the "treachery of Rashid Ali against the Iraq Government and his declaration of war against the British Government", reaffirming their loyalty to British Government and their belief that, according to its declaration, the British Government will safeguard the sacred shrines of Iraq, was unanimously passed at a crowded meeting of Shias held in the Jumma Masjid in the great Imambara this afternoon after Friday prayers.

Addressing the gathering Maulana Kalb-i-Hussain, a well known Shia divine, said that since the beginning of the war in Iraq and Rashid Ali's seizure of power, the Shias were very much grieved because they were spiritually connected with that country, where Imam Husain, Hazrat Ali and other Imams were buried.

He concluded that since Rashid Ali was not a Shia, the Shias as a whole had no sympathies with him.—A. P

GREAT SCOPE FOR LANTERN INDUSTRY

NEW DELHI, May 24.

The great scope for the lantern manufacturing industry in this country was emphasised by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar on the occasion of laying the foundation of a lantern factory in Delhi.

He said that the two factories in Bombay and Calcutta were in a position to meet only one-tenth of our requirements. It was estimated, he said, that approximately forty lakhs of hurricane lanterns were imported into India every year.

While electricity was the greatest competitor of the lantern industy in urban areas, lanterns were still in demand in villages which used to have little or no source of illumination in the past. He pointed out that there was enough scope for the development of the industry, particularly in Northern India.—A. P

The London War Weapons Week figure topped 100 million sterling in the afternoon of May 23.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Figure Words Competitions appeal to young as well as old of both the sexes as besides being quite simple they offer good opportunities for securing cash prizes to those who take part in them. Try this one!

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g., A-1, D-4, H-8, R-18, Y-25. For convenience and ready reference of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left are those of well-known objects and a list of them is also given below. For the purposes of this competition you have to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a lotus. The total number of marks for "lotus" (L-12, O-15, T-20, U-21, S-19,) is "87" This figure "87" is given in the block No. 18. We therefore enter "18" (and not 87) against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly illustration "F" is that of birds and as it is given in the list of objects, we add up the marks (B-2, I-9, R-18, D-4 S-19) which give the total of 52. This figure is shown in block No. 7, so we enter "7" against "F" in the coupon.

In the same manner you may fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before the 4th June, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

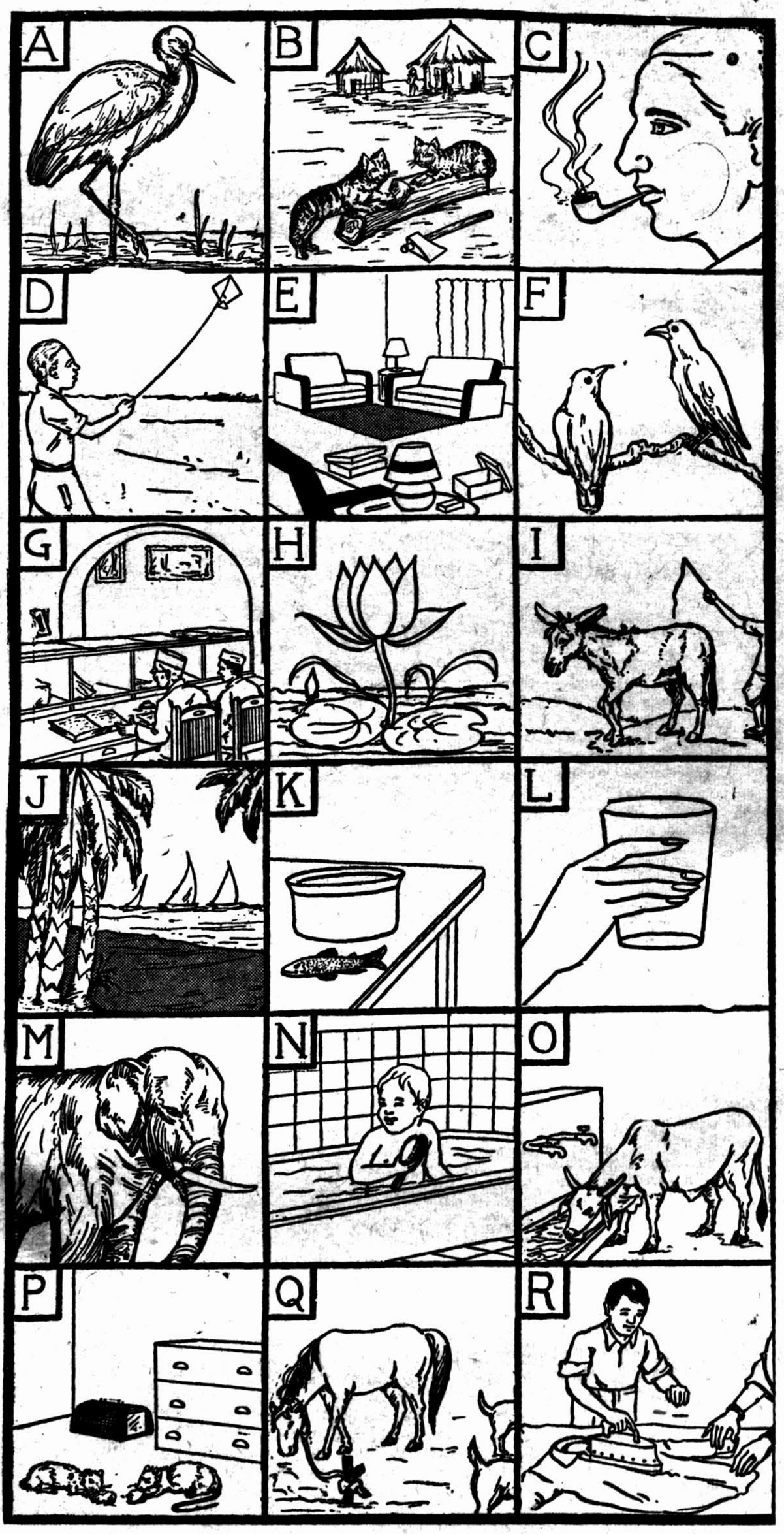
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 4th June, 1941, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

ARCH	FISH	RATS
ASS	GLASS	SAILS
AXE	HANDS	SHORE
BABY	HORSE	SMOKE
BASIN	HUTS	SOFAS
BIRDS	KITE	STORK
BOOK	KNOT	TAILS
BOXES	LAMPS	TAPS
BOY	LOTUS	TRAP
BRUSH	NAILS	TUB
CATS	OX	TUSK
CLERKS	PALMS	WHIP

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 30	2 39	3 42
4 43	5 45	6 46
7 52	8 55	9 56
10 58	11 60	12 61
13 63	14 65	15 68
16 71	17 83	18 87

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1941

(Extra Coupons See Page 31)

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed

Post Box No 706 G. P. O Bombay.

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co.. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

25/5/41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	7
G	
H	18
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

C. P. WORKERS' DEMANDS

Plans For General Strike On May 30

NAGPUR, May 24.

At a meeting of the Textile Union representatives from Nagpur, Badnera, Burnanpur and Akola held yesterday, it was decided to prepare the textile workers of C. P. and Berar for a general strike next month for ventilating their various grievances. Mr. R. S. Ruikar presided.

Restoration of the wage-cut, grant of increment in wages at all textile centres by 25 per cent., grant of dearness allowances, fifty per cent., war profit bonus and security of service—these are some of the demands of the workers.

The meeting decided to observe the general strike day throughout the province on May 30 next. The Committee will take the final decision at the next meeting on June 3 next at Akola.

A huge procession paraded the streets after the meeting which was attended by several thousand workers.—United Press.

INDORE TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 22.

On receiving an assurance from the Indore Millowners the 20 thousand textile labourers have again resumed work for the present.

The Millowners are earning monthly two lakhs of Rupees and some of them are of opinion that the labourers may be given a War bonus from 20 to 25 per cent and the question should be settled on permanent basis.

The Prime Minister has promised that he will look into the cases of all the arrested persons and will see that they are released in batches of 10 and 5.

After this assurance from the Prime Minister the workers have again resumed work..

Jail And Fine For Quetta Labour Leader

QUETTA, May 22.

The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, has convicted Mohd. Iqbal Secretary of the Local Mazdoor Sabha under the Defence of India Rules for two speeches delivered by the accused on May Day and May 10 respectively, and sentenced him to one year R. I. and a fine of Rs. 75 under each charge in default six weeks' R. I., the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

MADRAS T. U. C.

MADRAS, May 23.

A Provincial Trade Union Congress affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress has been formed in Madras with Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.A., as President. The various Trade Unions in the Presidency will be affiliated to the Provincial Trade Union Congress. —A. P.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH IN BLAZE.

CHINGLEPUT, May 22.

A five-year old child was burnt to death and a number of people sustained injuries as a result of a fire which broke out in Vashuthur village, about 15 miles from Chingleput. Eight houses belonging to cultivators were gutted and heavy damage has been caused to stocks of grain and other agricultural produce.—A. P.

Satyamurthi For Madras General Hospital

MADRAS, May 24.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) who has been removed to the General Hospital, Madras, from Trichinopoly Central Jail while serving a term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha, was examined by the Medical Board and it is stated Mr. Satyamurthi has been recommended to be detained in the General Hospital for further treatment.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN CEYLON

Crops Damaged And Traffic Disorganised

COLOMBO, May 24.

Wireless telephone communication has been established between Hanwella and Colombo in view of the breakdown of the ordinary telegraph communications following heavy rains all over the Island during the past few days.

Reports from districts show that large areas have been flooded with consequent damage to crops and disorganisation of road and rail traffic.

Rains are now holding off and it is expected that normal communications will be shortly restored.—A. P.

Six Inches Rain In 24 Hours

COLOMBO, May 24.

Nearly six inches of rain fell in Colombo during 24 hours ending 9 p.m. this morning. Kalutara, about 25 miles from Colombo recorded 9.41 inches while three other nearby stations recorded over five inches.—A. P.

Accident On S. I. Railway

TRICHINOPOLY, May 24.

A railway accident took place early this morning on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram Chord Line on the South Indian Railway.

The engine of a goods train derailed between Ootakoil and Sendurai stations, blocking the permanent way.

All trains running on this section have therefore been subjected to delay. Transhipment of passengers have been arranged on either side. Through traffic is expected to be restored by this evening.—A. P.

Huq Must Set His House In Order

CALCUTTA, May 23.

An appeal to Mr. Fazlul Huq to set his own house in order by the immediate formation of a nationalist Ministry in Bengal, enjoying the confidence, not merely of the Muslims, but also of the Hindus and all other communities, has been made by Mr. Syed Habibur Raheman, President of the All-Bengal Muslims' Association and the All-Krishak-Proja Party, in a press statement on Mr. Huq's recent move for setting up national governments both at the Centre and in the provinces.

"It is not from the communalist platform," Mr. Raheman says, "but from the nationalist platform alone that Mr. Huq shall be able to make up all differences and secure for himself the credit of having done the greatest national service to India at this critical juncture of world history."—United Press.

Baluchistan Govt.'s Action Against Aziz Press

QUETTA, May 23.

The Baluchistan Government has ordered the forfeiture of Rs. 1,000 out of the total sum of Rs. 2,000 deposited as security by the Aziz Press where the "Istiqlal" news paper was published, under Section 4 of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 as amended by the Defence of India Act of 1939

This action has been taken against the Aziz Press in respect of two reports which were published in the "Istiqlal" newspaper and considered objectionable by the Baluchistan Government who have already prohibited the publication of "Istiqlal" on account of the same articles.—A. P.

To-day's Broadcast On Indian Air Force

NEW DELHI May 24.

On Sunday, May 25th, at 8 p. m., All India Radio, Delhi will broadcast the third talk in the series on Aviation and the growth of the Indian Air Force.

In this talk Squadron Leader Hogg will speak on "the initial training of Air Force officers."—A. P.

MUSLIMS MUST DENOUNCE RASHID, SAYS RAMPUR

SIMLA, May 23.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur has issued the following:—

"Rashid Ali's treachery has come as a great shock to all devout Muslims.

"By admitting the Axis into the very heart of the Middle East, Rashid Ali has jeopardised the security of all the surrounding Muslim countries.

"There are a thousand and one patches of holy and sacred ground in Iraq dear to all the Muslims of the world and to the humble devotees and servants of the house of the Prophet. I and my ancestors have been proud to have served devoutly and faithfully for the preservation of the sanctity and upholding the glory of the holy shrines of Iraq. In the name of God, the Prophet and his family, I raise my voice in protest against the sacrilege and the treachery of which Rashid Ali has been guilty and call upon all those who love our sacred heritage and would feel ashamed before God to be counted among those who break their solemn pledge, to denounce, disclaim and condemn the usurper of Iraq".—A. P.

STONES PELTED ON POLICE PARTY

Sub-Inspector And Head Constable Sustain Injuries

CHITTOR, May 22.

A sub-inspector of police and a head constable were injured in a clash between a police party on prohibition duty and a group of Harijans in a village 30 miles from Chittor.

The Harijans who were celebrating some festival were alleged to have been drunk and marching in a procession when the police party on prohibition duty intervened and set out to inspect their belongings. An altercation ensued and in the melee stones were pelted on the Police party. The sub-inspector and a head-constable who sustained severe injuries were removed to hospital.

Before police reinforcements arrived the processionists all dispersed.—A. P.

Rajkot Hindu Sabha's Plea For United Front

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 24.

Rajkot Hindu Sabha organised a meeting last night to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Savarkar.

Various speakers dwelt upon the importance of a united front of Hindus at the present juncture and exhorted Hindus to join the Hindu Mahasabha and strengthen its hands.

Tributes were paid to Mr. Savarkar for his gallant services for Hindus.

Savarkar Jayanti At Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 23.

To-day Rajkot observed the birthday of Savarkar under the auspices of the local Hindoo Sabha. In the morning a Prabhat Kirtan in the form of procession moved in the city and flag salutation was held near Panchnath; where Panjabwala Swamiji Vignanand addressed.

Pandit Anandbriyaji of Baroda, who was at Ahmedabad, was arrested yesterday and released.

He was later ordered to leave Ahmedabad. He has come here to-day.

Mr. Manibhai, President of the Ahmedabad Hindoo Mission has also come here

33 SUNNIS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, May 23.

Thirty-three Sunnis were arrested to-day in connection with the Madhe-Sahaba agitation including Maulana Abdul Subhan, the "dictator" of the movement.

Maulana Syed Muhammad Nazir, Vice-President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Oudh, has been appointed successor to Maulana Abdul Subhan.—A. P

Making Madhesahaba Agitation "Pucca"!

LUCKNUW, May 24.

The Sunni agitation in regard to the recital of "Madhesahaba" will henceforth be carried on, it is learnt, only by persons approved by the Director of the movement.

This is stated to be due to the fact that a number of Sunnis who courted arrest, later on apologised to the authorities. The Deputy Commissioner has received four more applications offering unconditional apologies from Sunni prisoners in the District Jail.—A. P.

NO POLITICS FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

Gazette Extraordinary Clarifies Nizam's 'Firman'

HYDERABAD (Deccan), MAY 24.

Following H. E H. the Nizam's 'firman' dated May 2, forbidding Government servants and Maashdars (persons enjoying rights by shahi gifts) taking part in political activities, the Government today through a Gazette Extraordinary publishes certain rules in this connection, contravention of which will make Maashdars liable to forfeit their rights and privileges.

Maashdars shall not publish any document or make any public utterance which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Government and the people of Hyderabad or any section thereof or relations between the Nizam's Government and His Majesty's Government or the India Government or the ruler of any state. No Maashdar shall take part directly or indirectly in the Nizam's dominions or outside in any political or quasi-political movement or permit any person dependent on him for maintenance to take part in such activity.

Maashdars are not precluded from contesting elections to the Legislative Council or to any local body established by the Government or joining in non-political organisations.—A. P.

JOURNALISTS RETURN FROM MALAYA

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Deputation of Indian journalists who had proceeded to Malaya at the invitation of the Government of India for witnessing the defence arrangements made in that country, returned here to-day.

The members of the deputation who spent about a fortnight in Malaya, visited the naval base Penang, and the Thailand-Malayan Border. They also paid a visit to the camps of the Indian troops.—A. P

Bengal League Executive Meeting

CALCUTTA, May 23.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, called by the President, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, to discuss certain important matters, was adjourned till 7 30 p.m. to-morrow (May 24) at the request of the President.—A. P.

Madras Editors For Simla

MADRAS, May 24.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu" and Mr C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the 'Swadeshmitran" are leaving Madras on Monday 26th May by the Bombay Express for Bombay en route to Simla to attend the forthcoming meeting at Simla of the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference. -A. P.

Unrest Upsets Film Calendar

Narad Comedy For Nerves

Visit To Majestic Will Repay Amply

Four new pictures were awaited this week-end, but the unrest in the city has once again upset the film calendar. Because 'Narad-Naradi' was released last week-end, that is the only new film in town. Incidentally it is a very good tonic for troubled nerves.

* * * *

'Asra' of National Studios, 'Amrit' of Navyug Films, 'Chitralekha' of Film Corporation and 'Manthan' of Wadia's were the four films scheduled for the week-end and all of them have been held over for a more suitable occasion.

All old films with certain alterations will continue to run for only one show at theatres which come within the purview of the Curfew order. It may be mentioned here that Roxy which is showing 'Naya Sansar' is the only theatre which will hold two shows as it is not affected by the Curfew.

* * * *

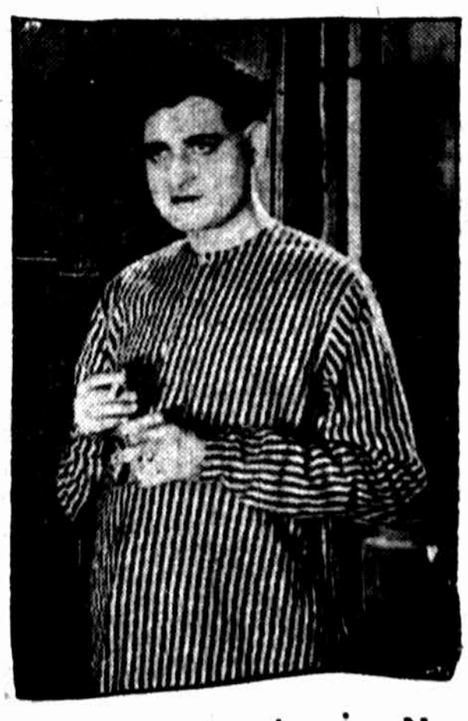
Theatres beyond Dhobi Talao to Colaba have their usual programmes. There is a very good fare also in foreign films for the current week. "Footsteps in the Dark" at Metro which features Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall is a Warner Brothers' product and tells a very novel kind of story. 'La Conga Nights' at New Empire is a good musical. "Forty Thousand Horses' which was shown at Regal and is being repeated for the second week at Capitol is a spectacular topical.

* * * *

"So Ends Our Night" at Excelsior has very moving drama in it while 'The Bank Dick' at Regal with W. C. Fields in stellar role is full of mirth and fun. "City For Conquest" at Palace and "the Doctor Takes a Wife" at Broadway should also be seen by those who have missed them before.

Bombay-Born Technical Adviser On 'The Uniform'

Major George Remington has been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to act as technical adviser on "The Uniform," which co-stars Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. Remington is a former officer in the Indian Army and is considered a foremost authority on life and customs in India, where his family has been prominent for several generations. Major Remington acted as technical director on "The Rains Came," where his association with Director Clarence Brown led to the current assignment to "The Uniform," which Brown is also directing. He was born in Bombay, background of opening scenes in "The Uniform."



Saigal as villain in New Theatres' "Lagan" at Minerva.

Radha Rani and Sardar Mansur in Wadia's 'Manthan' shortly coming to Imperial.

UNIQUE TRAINING IN USEFUL CRAFTS

"Sappers And Miners," To Be Released

The war has given a fillip to the major industries like steel and textiles. The rise in the production of these industries is spectacular. Side by side, quietly and unostentatiously, a number of arts and crafts are being steadily propagated and advanced.

Thousands of men are being trained and practised in the army in such useful crafts as bricklaying, masonry and carpentry. These men are the Sappers and Miners, an essential arm of the army.

A short topical film illustrating the work done by the Indian Sappers and Miners has been made by the Film Advisory Board. In different versions of all the principal languages of India, the picture will soon be released throughout the country.

"Sappers and Miners" looks almost like a romance. The men are seen accomplishing almost miraculous feats in matters of constructing a bridge or clearing a forest.

Most interesting of all, is the glimpse into the training that the men receive. In every craft, the men are taught the use of labour-saving devices. When these men are disbanded, it is clear that they will return to their homes better equipped with skill and knowledge, to carry on more fruitfully the avocations of their civilian life.

"Padosi" Set For Jubilee

Prabhat's "Padosi" is now in its eighteenth week at the Central Cinema. In Lahore and Delhi, the picture is receiving the same enthusiastic ovation as it has met with in Bombay.

The extent of the present popularity of "Padosi' makes it certain that the film will celebrate its jubilee which it doubtless deserves

Paulette Goddard Is Professor!

Paulette Goddard recently received a letter from a middle-western dancing school in which the school announced that she had been appointed an honorary member of the school faculty. The appointment was made after the executives of the school saw pictures of Miss Goddard dancing the "Dig It" with Fred Astaire in Paramount's "Second Chorus."

SURENDRA RETURNS TO SCREEN

Co-starred With Rose In "Garib"

After finishing his picture 'Kasauti', Ramchandra Thakur has now started another, titled 'Garib' the 'mullurt' of which was performed in the morning of Thursday, May 15th. The two chief roles in this picture are in the hands of Surendra and Rose. The former, it will be remembered, had an accident while the shooting of 'Puja' was in progress and he has not been seen on the screen since then. The return to active work of this star will be widely welcomed among the cinema-going public throughout the country. The cast of the picture includes Veena Kumari, Sankatha Prasad, Ansari, Bhudo Advani, Kayamali and others still to be selected.

Virendra Desai's 'Nirdosh' in Hindi and Marathi is also going on very fast and it is expected that work will be complete within a few weeks. Nalini Jaywant, it will be remembered, is starring in both the versions of this picture. Those who have seen the shooting going on are of opinion that both the versions will be great successes.

SMART SONG-TUNES IN "KHAZANCHI"

"Khazanchi" is enjoying quite a vogue in this city. The picture has an impressive story and a good cast and is well produced. But probably its strongest appeal lies in its songs, especially the tunes. These songs have naturally become popular among the film goers. It is not everybody, however, who can go to see the sam picture often. In any case, many people would like to hear those songs often, and at their convenience.

Gramophone records of the "Khazanchi" songs should therefore find a ready market. Presumably, records have been made as is customary with all film songs; but one does not see them advertised, and it may safely be presumed that there are many people like the present writer who are not aware of them. It should be worth while for the people concerned to publicise the song records of "Khazanchi."

Job Open For Good Heroine

Mehboob In Search For One In 'Roti'

Director Mehboob is busy with the preliminary work of his next picture, "Roti". As was announced previously the two chief male roles will be played by those two renowned artistes, Chandramohan and Sheikh Mukhtar. The names of these two, probably the two greatest character actors on the Indian screen to-day, are enough to make anyone who knows anything about films to look forward to 'Roti'.

But Director Mehboob has not so far fixed upon a heroine. Indeed, the chance of taking part in this mighty picture under one of India's best directors is open to any suitable girl, who comes up to the standards necessary. As regards the qualifications. she should of course be fresh and young, be passably good-looking and should be smart in every way, but above all she should have the capacity to act. The opportunity is a great one and it remains to be seen who will be the lucky girl whom it favours.

PROMINENT U. S. A. BUSINESSMAN IN INDIA

To Interview People In Film Industry

An outstanding personality among the distinguished arrivals by the 'President Garfield' is Mr. E. S. Gregg, formerly a high executive in the United States Department of Commerce (then under the direction of Mr. Herbert Hoover) and personal friend of the American ex-President.

In his present capacity as General Foreign Manager of Electrical Research Products Inc., subsidiary company of the internationally known Western Electric Co., Mr. Gregg's purpose in coming out East is to gather and examine at first hand information regarding local present day conditions.

During his brief stay in Bombay Mr. Gregg will interview a very considerable number of people, both within and outside the sphere of the Motion Picture Industry, and will then proceed on a similar mission to South Africa.

Madhuri as she appears in Ranjit's "Shadi" booked for Opera House.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING

Louis Wins His 15th Fight In Defence Of Title

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Joe Louis beat Max Baer in the sixth round, Baer being disqualified.

Louis won his fifteenth fight in defence of his world heavy-weight crown by defeating Buddy Baer in the 6th of a scheduled 15-round fight.

After being severely punished Baer was unable to come up for the 7th round, but for one glorious moment he nearly had victory within his grasp.

It was in the 1st round when after taking several hard cracks he rushed the champion and set him through the ropes for a count of three. Louis' lips were cut in the 4th round and his left eye was opened in the 5th but in the 6th round Louis handed out frightful punishment and sent Baer down for counts of six and nine.

Asked by referee Donovan if he wanted to continue, Baer said "no," upon which he was disqualified for not continuing.

Hoffman, Baer's manager claimed the fight on a foul alleging that Louis hit Baer after the bell had gone in the 6th round.

Actually, Louis let go a smashing right to the jaw as Baer got up and the bell rang.

Donovan later declared he had disqualified Baer because his seconds refused to leave the ring after the bell rang for the seventh round.

Baer's manager Ancil Hoffman announces that he will appear before the District of Columbia Boxing Commission to-day to claim the world championship for Baer on the ground that Louis hit Baer four seconds after the bell in the 6th round.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCES FOR DERBY AND OAKS

LONDON, May 23.

The New Derby and the New Oaks will be run at New Market on June 18 and 19 respectively. Each will be run over a distance of one and a half miles.

Acceptances for the Derby. Singlecourt, Mister Sawyer, Royal Academy, Cuerdley, Mazarin, Devonian, Selimhassan, Sollum, Valdavian, Starwort, Firozedin, Annatom, Morogoro, Owentudor, Fettes, Throughfare, Chateaularose, Bakhtawar, Suncastle, Orthodox, Sunray, Ptolemy, Camperdown, Lambertsimnel, Sunnisland and Faireyprince.

Acceptances for the Oaks: Missteadfast, Frenchkin, Firle, Keystone, Bura, Hillhampton, Faience, Precocity, Commotion, Irishrock, Dancing Time, Sunnydear, Fireylight Sanatoga, Beausite, Roman Empress, Turkana, Mercy, Chelan and Carnation.—Reuter.

Calcutta Football League Matches

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The following are results of matches played to-day in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League:—

Mohun Bagan 2 Aryans nil Mohammedan Sporting 3 Calcutta nil.

Kalighat 2 Military Unit nil.—A. P.

Fight For Obaidullah Gold Cup

BRILLIANT HOCKEY IN SEMI-FINAL CONTESTS IN BHOPAL

BHOPAL May 24.

Alexandria High School "B" Bhopal entered the final of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this evening defeating Independents, Delhi, by two goals to nil in the replayed semi-final.

The other semi-final between Khalsa College, Amritsar (holders) and Shamla Club, Bhopal also was replayed this evening and ended in another goalless draw.

THE PLAY

Alexandria High School 'B' whose consistently brilliant displays have been the highlight of this year's tournament gave another grand display this evening decisively winning their semi-final replay against Delhi Independents by two goals to nil. Combining magnificently the school quintette got going right from the bully off and in the fifth minute Sharif, the school centre forward, cleverly drawing out the Delhi custodian drove into the empty net. This early reverse woke Delhi up and for the next five minutes the school defence was fully tested, the honours of the duel going to S. Latif, the school pivot who effected a number of timely clearances. The school returned to the attack and the Delhi goalie kicked out a smart tap from Sharif. Half time came with the school leading 1-0.

After resumption Delhi again gave the school defence an anxious time during the first quarter and Habib the local team's custodian effected a fine save from Syed in the seventh minute, S. Latif relieved pressure midway through the latter half and thereafter Delhi slackened and the concluding stages of the game saw the schoolboys completely monopolising the game. After a concerted run by the school forwards, in the twentieth minute Mobarak increased the local team's lead scoring after the goalie had rushed out and failed to connect. The final whistle saw Alexandria worthy winners by two clear goals. S. Latif, Hamid and Ashraf gave outstanding displays for the winners while Gentle, Delhi's left back impressed most on his side.

The teams were:—

ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL "B", BHOPAL:—Habib, Inayat, Muhammad-Hasan, Said, S. Latif, A. Latif, Ashraf, Yayyum Sharif, Mobarak and Hamid.

INDEPENDENTS, DELHI: — Y. Khan, F. Peter, Anis, Yusuf, Mirza, Birlas, Gentle, Taqi, Syed, Aziz and Qayyum.

REFEREES:—Messrs. Khalique and Usman.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

Khalsa College, Amritsar, the holders and Shamla Club, Bhopal, again drew, no goal being scored. The game which was throughout fought out at a fast pace will be long remembered for the brilliant save by Mohsin, the Bhopal goalkeeper, and for great displays by Razaq and Manna Singh the Amritsar leftback and lefthalf respectively. The Khalsa attack was reshuffled to advantage with Masud, the fast centreforward, more at home in the new position of rightwing. Between them Masud and Maqbool, the Amritsar rightinner, gave the Shamla defence many anxious moments, but Farooq, Ahsan, Bunny and Saghir backed up ably by Mohsin gave a splendid account of themselves and between them pulled their side out of many dangerous situations.

The Bhopal quintette however, with a solitary exception of Shakoor, the centreforward, played much below form. Shakoor, playing his usual cool game put in several brilliant runs, but the rest of Shamla quintette could not utilise the several openings created by him, he himself being too heavily marked by the Khalsa defence to be able to send in. But the credit for holding the Shamla forwards goes mainly to Manna Singh and Razaq who between them frustrated numerous dangerous break-throughs by Shamla particularly in the closing stages of the game.

Bhopal were first to attack but Razaq cleared and put Maqbool in possession who passed on Masud. The latter darted like lightening along the flank and sent in a crisp angular shot in the second minute but, Mohsin the Bhopal goalkeeper showing perfect anticipation effected the finest save of the tournament. Khalsa continued to press and immediately afterwards a timely clearance by Bunney Khan saved a most critical situation. Shamla retaliated strongly and the remaining part of this half witnessed an exciting duel between Shakoor the Shamla centre forward, poorly assisted by his colleagues and Razaq and Manna Singh the Amritsar defenders.

When halftime was declared the score card had not registered any goal on either side.

After resumption the Bhopal quintette braced up Shakoor and Badruddin brilliantly backed up by Banney Khan and Ahsan kept the ball mostly in the Khalsa zone during the closing stages, but the Razaq-Manna Singh maginot line could not be pierced and the final whistle saw the score-card still blank.

The following were the teams:—

KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR:—Rajendrasingh, Sukhnandansingh, Razaq, Ranjodhsingh, Dharamsingh, Mannasingh, Masud, Maqbool, Santokhsingh, Shersingh and Mohindersingh.

THE SHAMLA CLUB, BHOPAL:—Mohsin, Ahsankhan, Farooq, Saghir, Bunneykhan, Kifayat, Nazirullah, Badruddin, Shakoor, Zahoor and Saeed.

REFEREES:—Messrs. Ghosh and Usman.—A. P.

FAILURE OF QUISLING

Loyal Norwegian Circles On Second Visit Of Himmler

LONDON, May 24.

Himmler has just returned to Germany from Oslo after having completed the principal object of his visit establishment of a Norwegian detachment of Nazi Blackguard, says the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

Loyal Norwegian circles regard this second visit of Himmler in the course of a few months as evidence of German dissatisfaction with the failure of Major Quisling to bring the Norwegians to heel.

It appears that all the familiar terror apparatus of the Nazi machine is now being introduced into Norway, adds the Agency.—Reuter.

Punjab Trade Deadlock Ends

LAHORE, May 24.

Following the decision of Standing Committee of the Markets Act Protest Committee to resolve the deadlock, grain markets throughout the Punjab opened to-day.

The dealers who disconnected their telephones when the deadlock commenced are now applying for the renewal of their connections.—A. P

Negotiations With Finance Minister To Continue

SIMLA, May 24.

The Honourable Sir Manoharlal, Finance Minister, Punjab Government, received and had a long talk with Lala Biharilal Channana, who is here to carry on negotiations for the Repeal of the Sales Tax Act. The talks are expected to continue to-morrow.

Though Mr. Channana's object is repeal of the Act, it is gathered that to-day's talks proceeded on the basis of Government declared intention not to agree to such a proposal but to try and mitigate the rigour of some of the provisions and to give relief where possible by liberal interpretation and administration of the Rules to be framed.

Mr. Channana has expressed his determination not to allow the negotiations to break down. He is likely to address a public meeting here.—A. P.

ECHO OF JAWAHAR'S GORAKHPUR TRIAL

Possession Of Copies Of His Written Statement Unlawful?

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The question whether prosecution of people for possession of copies of the written statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru filed at his trial at Gorakhpur and such other documents was legal was raised on behalf of an accused person in a Defence of India Rules case in a local court.

It was submitted by the Defence Counsel that prosecution for the possession of a public document which had not been proscribed was not lawful.

The prosecuting Inspector contended that those documents offended the Defence of India Rules inasmuch as they contained prejudicial reports.

Judgment has been reserved.—A. P.

FOR DEFENCE AGAINST MINES

Australian Merchant Ships

SYDNEY, May 24.

Although it is only six months since the Federal Government issued the order that merchant ships of more than 8,000 tons should be fitted with paravanes for defence against mines, every large ship of Australian register and a greater number of smaller ones have already been fitted out.

The manufacture of paravanes which is a very intricate process, is being successfully carried on in Australia and naval experts who are supervising production are delighted with the efficiency of the equipment.

Paravanes are in fact being turned out at such a rate that ships are fitted as soon as they go to the fitting out station.—Reuter.

Petrol For Defence Of Australia

Two hundred thousand petrol drums each containing 44 gallons must be placed in safe strategic points inland immediately declared Mr. McBride, Minister for Munitions, to-day.

These were vital requirements of the petrol reserve for the defence of Australia.

He appealed to distributors for the return of empty drum owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient spare steel for the manufacture of new drums.—Reuter.

A SELF-MADE MAN

The Late Khan Bahadur Dr. P. P. Bulsara

We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Dr. Phirozsha Pestonji Bulsara which took place on 5th inst., in Bombay, at the age of 63. Dr. Bulsara was born in 1878 of very poor parents. After receiving his education at the Bulsar R. J. Jijibhoy Anglo-Vernacular School and at the Petit Parsi Orphanage, Bombay, and passing the Matriculation Examination in 1895 he joined the Grant Medical College and passed the L. M. and S. Examination in 1901. After serving the city's well-known institution, the Massina Hospital for sometime as House Surgeon, he joined the Bombay Persia and the British India Steam Navigation Companies as their ships' doctor, and travelled extensively, as far as Jedda, Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf, etc. In 1903 he served as Assistant Surgeon in the Plague and Port Health Department, and in February 1904 he was appointed permanent Assistant Surgeon.

After serving for some time in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital he was transferred to Malegaon. From this place, in October 1904 he was transferred to the King Edward Charitable Dispensary at Aden where he remained for seven years, gathering around him a large circle of friends and winning the esteem from a large number of his clients. On his departure from Aden, the Dispensary Committee passed a special resolution recording its "high appreciation of his valuable services", and he was given a farewell address by his friends and admirers.

THE LATE DR. P. P. BULSARA

WAR SERVICES

After leaving Aden he returned to India and served as Civil Surgeon in several places, such as Thana, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, where he won the Certificate of Merit for helping the Government in their recruiting activities. When the German war prisoners were detained in a special camp at Sholapur he was appointed its Medical Officer. After the Armistice he was given a War Badge, and his valuable services were recorded in the Bombay Government "Gazette".

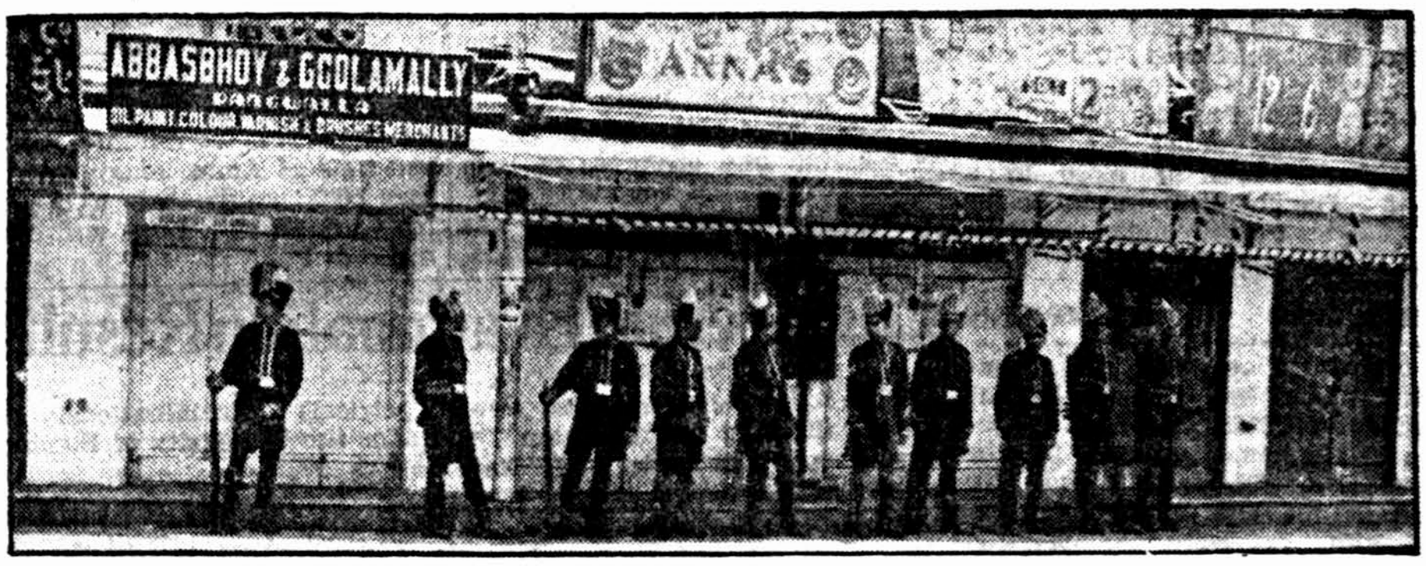
On his leaving Sholapur in 1920 he was given farewell addresses by the Parsi Anjuman and the American Mission there.

Later on he served several towns such as Surat, Alibag, Kaira, Thana and Broach, as Civil Surgeon. He retired from service in 1933.

Dr. Bulsara was an ardent advocate of the spread of sound education and did much to further its progress. Out of the proceeds of a sum donated by him to the Petit Parsi Orphanage a prize called "The Dr. Bulsara Prize" is given to students. He also helped "The K. N. Cama Fund for Helping Poor Students", "The Mandvi (Surat District Education Fund", "The Surat Parsi Orphanage Fund", "The Bulsar Fund for Helping Poor Students", &c.

The late Dr. Bulsara endeared himself to all he came in contact with by his amiableness, gentility and loving manners. He leaves behind him five sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Mr. Pestonji, is occupying a high post in Zanzibar.

Batch of Bharat Seva Samittee volunteers waiting at V. T. Station to inform passengers about the affected areas and direct them to safe places in city.



Armed police posted at Jumma Masjid at the time of prayer on Friday noon.

Adviser's Appeal To Refugees To Return

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

An appeal to those persons who have left the city to return to their homes, assuring them that they would be given extra police protection if they did so, was made by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, at a conference of leading citizens at the residence of the Commissioner at Shahibag.

Mr. Bristow urged the representatives of the two communities to direct their efforts to restoring mutual confidence, the lack of which was responsible both for migration from the city and absence of some workers from mills.

INQUIRY ISSUE.

Asked about the demand for a public enquiry into the causes of the riots, Mr. Bristow said that the decision of the Government would be announced after the submission of the final report by the Collector. He, however, added that ordinarily such an enquiry was not held unless there was some specific reason for it.—A. P.

LORRY SNIPED, PASSENGER KILLED

PESHAWAR, May 23.

A lorry is reported to have been sniped at mile 28 on Miraji Road.

A passenger who was a shopkeeper at Razmak was killed.

The return of three persons from tribal captivity was reported yesterday. Jethanand and his wife have reached Tank after a daring escape from the clutches of Azhalmir, a notorious hostile leader. They had been kidnapped from Haved on April 18.—A. P.

It is learned here that the number of Italian prisoners in India is approximately 32,500.

PHOTOGRAPHY INTRODUCED IN BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART

The Government of Bombay have introduced Photography and Process Block-making in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, as a sub-section of Commercial Art. Mr. M. Desai of the St. Xavier's College Cinedepartment has been appointed a visiting lecturer for the session 1941-42. Mr. M. Desai is doing Photography as a hobby and profession for the last ten years and is well-known in the photographic circles throughout the world.

M. Desai.

The duration of the course is two years and though primarily meant to the Students of the School of Art it is open to outsiders as well. This is the first time that Photography has been introduced as a subject of regular study in a school of Art in India.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have made representations to the Government of Bihar and the United Provinces to take such steps as would ensure that the Bihar and U. P. sugar is not dumped into Bengal through the port of Calcutta.

Thana Municipal Deadlock Ends

Rate Of Tax On Crude Oil Fixed At 3 Pies Per Gallon

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 22.

With the acceptance by the ex-Councillors of the Thana Municipality, of the Government opinion that their resignations were not valid and their unanimous resolve consequently to resume powers as members of the General Board, the unhappy deadlock has ended after about a fortnight.

The General Board is, it is understood, meeting early next week to elect their President. Mr. B. H. Taraporewala will most probably be re-elected as President.

Fresh proposals regarding the taxation rate on crude oil, in the light of the Madan interview, will be immediately submitted to the Government by the Board. The rate of levy as proposed by the Government and agreed upon by the then ex-Councillors has been fixed at 3 pies per gallon as a compromise.

Now that the deadlock has ended, the amended notification is expected from the Government any day after the General Board forwards its resolution.

The 27 Municipal Councillors who resigned "en bloc" on the issue of taxation, are being congratulated by the general public along with the Government who by their tactful handling of the deadlock have helped in no small measure in ending the unhappy deadlock without loss and inconvenience to the public.

FORGET DIFFERENCES AND UNITE FOR DEFENCE

LAHORE, May 23.

"The war is at our very door and there is no time to lose. Let us now, for the defence of our hearths and homes, join together and forget our differences at least for the time being", said Nawabzada Rashid Ali Khan, President of the Lahore City Muslim League in the course of a statement to the press.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Ladies, Gentlemen, any nationality or community, desiring introductions for social advancement, friendship, companionship, matrimony, partnership, occupation promotion, hobbies correspondence exchange views, stamps; snaps write to The Mutual Social Circle, Dept. B. C., enclosing stamped (2 annas stamp) and self-addressed envelope for reply. Post Box 87, Bombay. Promoter of Social Contacts Madame Sorel. (14577)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from really competent and influential persons of position for selling the remaining shares of the Bengal Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., on lucrative remunerations. Successful workers will be placed in charge of the Branches to be opened in all important business centres of India to transact the Syndicate's main business as Stock Share & Finance Brokers and Investment Advisers. Applications to be made to the Managing Director at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (4758)

Wanted Experienced Wool Carding Master. Must be literate and well behaved. Apply stating qualification and minimum salary acceptable. Box No. 14588 "Bombay Chronicle."

20. MATRIMONIAL

Correspondence invited with photos by Deccani Brahmin youth, well established-view matrimonial. Correspondence treated confidential. Apply Box No. 14598, "Bombay Chronicle."

191 MEDICAL ADLETS.

For Eye Cataract, Dimness, Cuts, write to G. M. Makwana, Malad with stamps. Also improves the sight. (14605)

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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Bond Between Common Forces Of British Commonwealth

Indian And South African Soldiers Enjoy Rest After Fall Of Amba Alagi

SIMLA, May 23.

With the capture of Amba Alagi cables an Indian army official eye witness in Abyssinia, came brilliant sunshine, a sharp contrast to the constant raid, which had been our lot during the last phase of the attack. Side by side, at the summit of the 8,000 feet Toselli Pass, stood an Indian Sentry and a South African Sentry, guarding the area where the Duke of Aosta and his staff were staying and symbolising the bond between the common forces of the British Commonwealth. Indian Sappers and Miners were still busily engaged, for there were still road blocks to be removed and stretches of road to be remade, but they were singing as they worked. Far gone was the staccato sound of machine-guns, the crump of mortars and hand-grenades. Instead of the noise of the battle, there was the laughter of the resting troops.

When the news of the surrender was flashed through, it spread like wild fire. "Again we have done it, again we have forced them out," was the general shout.

To crown the day, the Dak arrived bringing letters from home and magazines printed in several different Indian languages. So when the sepoys sat down to their "bara khana" that evening—and it was a "bara khana"—their contentment was complete; they had shown the world what great fighters they were at Barentu, Keren and now at Amba Alagi; and now they could enjoy their well-earned feast and even more well-earned rest.—A. P.

Engineering Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the first examination in engineering held under the University of Bombay in March, 1941:

First Class (In Order Of Merit)

Nos. 6 85 66 41 89 52 47 71 19, 96 175, 54 70 197 155, 23 31, 39 153 7 141 15 58, 37 163, 56, 86 161, 22, 8 145 176, 154 46 134 184 173 57.

Second Class

Nos. 4 5 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 20 21 24 25 26 30 32 33 34 35 36 38 40 42 44 45 48 51 63 64 67 68 69 72 73 74 75 76 78 80 81 82 83 84 87 90 92 93 94 95 97 98 106 115 127 130 133 135 136 138 140 142 143 144 146 148 149 150 156 157 159 165 169 171 172 174 178 180 182 183 187 188 190 191 195 196 199 221.

Pass

Nos. 100 103 104 105 107 108 109 110 111 116 120 121 122 124 125 126 131 132 205 208 209 210 211 213 214 215 217 219 224 225 226 227 228 229 235 236 237 238 239

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the S.E. Examination:—

Nos. 192 and 234.

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship awarded to No. 6.

The award relating to the Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship will be made later.

The following are the results of the S. E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examinations, held under the University of Bombay in March, 1941.

I. S. E. (Civil) Examination

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit).

Nos. 91 43 37 75 7 67 24 92 20 2 12 39 36 83 45 6 27 33 42.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1 4 5 9 10 13 16 17 19 22 23 29 30 31 32 38 41 44 62 63 64 68 70 71 74 76 77 78 79 80 81 84 86 87 88 89 94 103 104.

PASS.

Nos. 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 55 56 67 58 59 60 95 96 97 98 99.

The following unsuccessful candidate is allowed to keep terms for the B. E. (Civil) Examination:—

No. 21.

The Scholarships and the Prize have been awarded as under:—

The Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship to No. 74.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to No. 91.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 43.

II. S. E. (Mechanical & Electrical) Examination

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit).

Nos. 15 18 4 40 38 44 46 3 19 2 35 55 6 36 11 17 20

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1 5 8 9 13 14 16 21 34 39 42 43 45 47 49 53 54 59.

PASS.

Nos. 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 57 58 60 61

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 1 2 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 21 23 29 30 31 34 39 53 56 57 58 61 67 68 72 75 77 78 79 82 83 84 85 95

I. B. E. (Civil)

The following candidates have passed the B.E. (Civil), Mechanical & Electrical) Examinations held under the University of Bombay in March 1941.

PASS

Nos. 42 44 45

The Medals and the Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize to No. 7.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize divided between Nos. 2 and 61

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 16.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal to No. 67.

II B. E. (Mechanical)

FIRST CLASS

(In order merit):—

Nos. 36 4 5 19 14.

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 2 6 8 9 10 13 15 18 20 26 27 30 31 32 33 34 35

PASS

Nos. 22 23 24 25 37 38.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to No. 36.

III. B. E. (Electrical)

FIRST CLASS

(In order merit):—

Nos. 4 7 8 39.

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 2 5 10 13 17 19 20 21 34 38 40.

PASS

Nos. 27 31 32 33 41 42 45.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal has been awarded to No. 7.

Lesser Earnings Of State-Owned Railways

SIMLA, May 22.

For the first time since the war started railway earnings showed a decline during the first ten days of May. They amounted to Rs. 310 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs less than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year or Rs. 14 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1940|41.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th May, 1941, amount to Rs. 12 85 crores, or Rs. 52 lakhs more than actuals for the previous year.—A. P.

Sind Assembly Special Session

KARACHI, May 23.

A special session of the Sind Legislative Assembly is being summoned in the first week of June next to get it sanction to a large sum of money required for taking measures to ensure internal security in the province, in view of the grave international situation. The measures include the reorganisation of police in the province and a scheme for improving Hindu-Muslim relations.

The session, which is going to be very brief, may also consider a few important official bills.—United Press

War Supply Helps Indian Industries

NEW DELHI, May 23.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, in a statement regarding the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Supply Department, states that these meetings have been very helpful and several of their misconceptions regarding the Supply Department have been removed. At the same time, he believes, that the Government have been helped by the views of non-official members on various aspects of the Supply organization.

He adds: "I have been impressed by the number and variety of industries which have been started and which are scattered in different parts of the country, thanks largely to the initiative taken by the Supply Department. I hope an opportunity will be taken either by the Commerce or the Supply Department to give more exhaustive information on the new industries that have been started.—A. P.

Dharmapala Memorial

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Mahabodhi Society propose to build in Calcutta an international Guest House to accommodate distinguished guests from various parts of India and abroad.

If and when funds permit, the land adjoining the shrine and the lecture hall of the Society in College Square will be purchased and a three-storeyed building will be constructed, which will be named "The Dharmapala Memorial and International Guest House", after the name of the founder of the Society, the late venerable Sri Devamitta Dharmapala

Appealing for funds for this purpose, the Honorary Secretary of the Golden Jubilee Committee of the Society says that on the occasion of the Jubilee the late Dharmapala should be remembered in a special manner.

In response to the appeal, Mr. G. S. Arundale, President of the All-India Theosophical Society, has contributed a sum of Rs. 100.—A. P.

POLICE AGAIN OPEN FIRE ON UNRULY CROWDS

16 CASUALTIES REPORTED ON SATURDAY: 156 PERSONS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fourteen killed and 131 injured since Thursday night—that is how the Official of the Directorate of Information summed up the riot situation at 9-30 p.m. to-day. These figures do not seem to accord even with the information supplied to the press. For, the official figure of casualties given yesterday was 90 which included those of Thursday night also. To-day only 16 cases of stray assaults and stabbing affrays were stated to have occurred, which would make a total of 106. Yet the same official has authoritatively given the total figure of casualties, to-day as 131.

It has been rendered practically impossible to obtain independent reports of the riot situation and there is a veritable "black-out" of news. A "Chronicle" reporter who toured the affected areas and called at the City hospitals had to return without being able to gather much more than what was obtainable at the Directorate of Information.

It is officially reported that there was no pitched battle between rival groups anywhere in the city to-day, but that the police had to open fire on two occasions when they were defied by unruly crowds. In one place the police exhausted two rounds of fire before they could restore order. One person received gunshot wounds as a result of this firing.

The police were also compelled to open fire in another locality when a crowd indulged in stone-throwing. Nobody was injured in this firing. There were in all 8 cases of stray assaults and 7 cases of stabbing, according to official information, to-day, and one man was injured by bullet wounds, which accounts for 16 casualties for the day.

Out of the injured persons 4 are said to be in a serious condition. Two persons were fatally stabbed, to-day, and one person who received injuries day before yesterday also died to-day. That makes 3 dead for the day and 14 since Thursday night.

There was one case of looting. An oil shop in a business locality was broken open and looted. The police in this connection arrested 2 persons on suspicion.

In one of the fatal stabbing cases which occurred at 4 p. m. the victim was an aged man of 60. He was cruelly stabbed from behind and died immediately. In the second fatal case a young boy of 14 was questioned by two 'Mawalis' who were armed with knives about his religious identity. On their learning that he was of a different persuasion he was mercilessly stabbed by the two interlocutors.

The Police, as stated officially, have arrested 383 persons since the trouble started. The number of arrests for to-day alone being 156.

The military has so far not been called out. Rumour-mongers are as busy as ever spreading panic among scared citizens.

Convicted For Violation Of Curfew

Fifteen persons who were arrested were produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho on a charge of breaking the Curfew Order. They were fined from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in the Mazagaon Police Court.

Those who failed to pay the fine were remanded in jail.

BENGAL CABINET MEETS

Appoints Committee For Dacca Riot Inquiry

CALCUTTA, May 24.

A meeting of the Bengal Cabinet was held this morning when, it is understood, the personnel of the Dacca Riot Enquiry Committee was settled.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice MacNair of the Calcutta High Court has been appointed Chairman of the Committee and Mr. William MacCormick Sharpe, I.C.S., at present Communal Ratio Officer in Bengal. Mr. Sharpe, previous to his present appointment, was the District Judge of Dacca.—United Press.

Three Congressmen For Madras Senate

MADRAS, May 23.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, former Minister, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council and Mr. D. Ramasubba Reddi, all three Congress members who stood for election to the Senate of the Madras University from the Madras Legislative Council, have been declared elected defeating three other candidates belonging to the opposition in the Legislative Council.

It will be remembered that the three Congress candidates filed their nomination papers from the Trichinopoly Central Jail last month, while undergoing imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.—A. P.

Iftikharuddin's Visit To Ferozepur

LAHORE, May 24.

Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, paid a visit to Ferozepur where he met Congress workers of the District and discussed with them the present political situation.

He also visited the local jail to make enquiries about the health and condition of various Satyagrahi prisoners.—A. P.

Begum Fatima Arrested

LAHORE, May 24.

Begum Ghulan Fatima, a Congress worker, was arrested this afternoon from Bradlaugh Hall under the Defence of India Rules for reciting an objectionable poem at a public meeting in Sargodha.—A. P.

Released From Gujrat Jail

LAHORE, May 24.

Twenty-one Satyagrahis were released this afternoon from the Gujarat jail according to information received in the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. They included Sirdar Mangalsingh, M.L.A. (Central) and Pandit Sriram Sharma, M.L.A (Punjab).

The total number of Satyagrahis so far released is 74.—A. P.

Nagpur Editor Arrested

NAGPUR, May 24.

Mr. V. P. Sharma, Joint Editor of "Navabharat", a local Hindi Daily, was arrested to-day in connection with a speech he delivered at Arvi on May 5.—A. P.

Riot Convicts Whipped

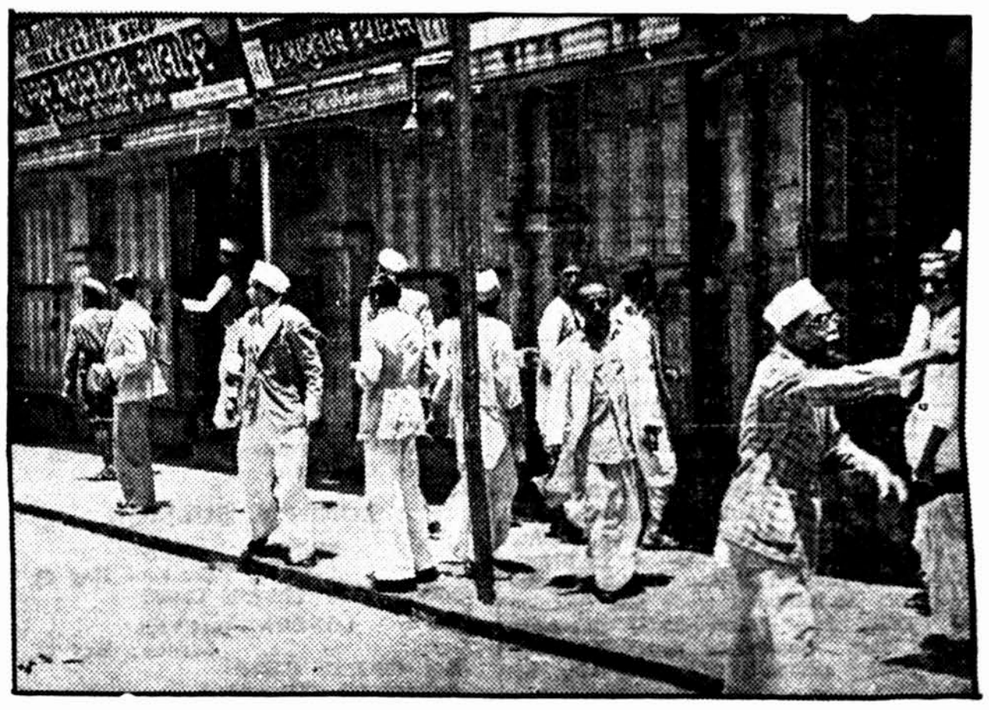
Whipping sentences passed by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday, were carried out on the same day.

Describing the process of whipping and the dread in which it is held, a high official told our reporter:—"The man who administers the sentence knows his job well."

Alleged Violation Of Curfew

On account of riots 156 persons were arrested yesterday in the city. They were produced to-day before Mr M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Those who failed to furnish bail were remanded to police custody.



RIOT SCENE IN BOMBAY

Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., and other volunteers helping the police to disperse the crowd collected near Jumma Masjid at the time of prayer on Friday.

Release Of Punjab Satyagrahis

"Giving Mere Intimation Is No Offence": Iftikharuddin Advises Them To Work For Promotion Of Communal Harmony

LAHORE, May 24.

The Punjab Government have ordered the release of all Satyagrahis who had been convicted for mere giving intimation of their intention to offer Satyagraha.

Fifty-three Satyagrahis, who have so far been released from Lahore jails, reported themselves to Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, at Bradlaugh Hall this afternoon.

Mian Iftikharuddin, who is stated to be in communication with Mahatma Gandhi about their future programme, advised them to return to their homes and await further instructions.

In the meanwhile he has asked them to work for the promotion of communal harmony.

Other Satyagrahis who are being released from various jails in the province, are also expected to report themselves to the President of the Provincial Congress.—

Seth Sudarshan, M.L.A., Secretary of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly was released this evening from the Lahore Central jail.

Among those released from Lahore jails are also Mr Hemraj and Mr. Behari Lala, General Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Lahore District Congress Committee; Maulana Abdul Ghani, Member of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee; Shrimati Savitri Devi, wife of Mr Ramkrishnan, Secretary of the P. P. C. C., and Shrimati Punaj Devi of Ludhiana.—A. P.

NO HUNGER-STRIKE IN DEOLI CAMP

LAHORE, May 24.

The Superintendent of the Deoli Detention camp replied in the negative to a letter sent to him by Mr. Sant Prakash, Secretary of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, enquiring if the twenty political prisoners, including five M.L.As lodged in that jail had gone on hunger-strike.—United Press.

POLICE RAID ON "TRIBUNE" OFFICE

LAHORE, May 24.

A police party led by an Inspector of the Rohtak Police visited the "Tribune" office to-day and took possession of certain papers connected with the report of the Bhiwan riot published in the "Tribune" of May 13.—A. P.

Mrs. Freda Bedi Released

48 Satyagrahi Convicts Set Free By Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, May 24.

Forty-eight Satyagrahi prisoners including Mrs. Freda Bedi, an English lady, who had been convicted for giving notice to the District Magistrate of their respective districts of their intention to offer Satyagraha were released this morning.

Thirty-six of them were released from the Borstal Jail and 12 from the female jail.

Orders for the release of Mrs. Dunichand M. L. A. and Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava are still being awaited by the jail authorities.

More Satyagrahis are expected to be released from other jails in the province during the course of the day.

The Punjab Government have issued the following communique:—

In recent decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, it has been ruled that the mere sending of an intimation to the authorities of an intention to commit a breach of the Defence of India Rules is no offence.

There are in the Punjab jails a number of prisoners convicted by the lower courts for such activities under Rule 121 of the Defence of India Rules. Accordingly the Punjab Government have ordered the release of all prisoners in Punjab jails where Rule 121 of the Defence of India Rules has formed a part of the offence for which a prisoner has been convicted.

There have been suggestions in the press that certain prisoners whose activities have been confined to the sending of an intimation of the intention to commit an offence, have actually been shown as convicted under Rules 'F' the Defence of India Rules other than Rule 121

The Punjab Government have no information to suggest that such cases exist but if any such case is brought to notice they will order the release of the prisoner concerned.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York : May 24.

Previous closing	13.18
To-day's opening	13 27
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	13.20
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July/August	Rs. 254/8
Broach April/May	Rs. 234/8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 24.

Trading in New York cotton was decidedly more cheerful with constructive news from Washington stimulating speculative enquiry and some outside support. Trading in July commenced at 13.27, i.e. 9 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced sharply on increased trade and speculative buying, but subsequently increased hedging and liquidation appeared under which price gradually relapsed closing at 13.20.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

July (12.90/89) 13.27/27
October (13.04/04) 13.48/48
December (13.13/13) 13.50/48

LONDON COMMODITIES

London : May 24.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/16) Closed.
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4) Closed.
Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) Closed
Lightning May (£43) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/16d paid and sellers) Closed.
Forward October/December (12 1/2d paid and buyers) Closed.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£266 buyers; £266 1/4 sellers) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : May 24.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : May 24.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : May 24.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London : May 24.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON SILVER

London : May 24.

Spot (23 3/8d) Closed
Forward (23 3/8d) Closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1 2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : May 24.

There was no trading during the nigh' session

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OPENING RATES:—

New York : May 24.

General Motor (dol. 37 5/8) dol. 37 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 25 1/2) dol 25 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 52 1/2) dol 52 7/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay : May 24.

18212 bags copra, 288 bags corks, 213 bgs sardines, 40 bgs gum, 336 bgs raisins, 58 bgs Napupa seeds, 124 bgs roots, 305 bgs dry dates, 35 bgs poppy seed, 10,000 bgs red oxide, 1174 dms C Potash, 400 dms plastic asphalt, 73 boxes wet dates, 100 c/s arecaunuts, 50 c/s des cocoanut, 35 c/s Augustura Bitter, 500 c/s wine, 69 c/s elect switchgear 48 c/s olive oil, 100 c/s orange squash, 338 c/s ball bearings, 50 c/s D/s fish, 55 H/ chests tea, 10740 ingots copper, 91 bdls attari, 60 bdls reeds, 886 pkgs dry fruits, 50 cts aloes, 349 cyl cocoanut oil, 113 pkgs ivory, 112 bls wattle bark, 500 bls tobacco 633 bls cotton.

EXPORTS

Bombay : May 24.

150 bls grey cotton yarn Pavri Sons and Co; 4002 bags crushed myrabollam Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd; 23 bls cotton pcegoods Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 209 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 38 bls cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 10 bls cotton pcegoods The Central Trading Co; 100 c/s sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 110 bls art silk waste Barot Bros and Co; 22 bls cotton prints D Abraham and Sons; 119 bls cotton pcegoods The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 1200 bags myrabollam Purshotam Mathradas and Co; 22 bls cotton pcsgoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 200 bags dill seed The East Asiatic Co (India) 100 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co (India) Ltd; 1318 bags groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 700 bls raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 1400 bags castor seed M S Kaisha Ltd; 406 bls raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 240 bags cumin seed M Shethna and Co; 24 bls cotton pcegoods W A Beardsell and Co Ltd.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 23

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£87 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£75
National Bank of India	£31 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 23

T T London on :—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.3017.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SILVER

London, May 23

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 23

Smoked sheets standard ribbed spot to buyers 13 1/2

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay : May 24.

Linseed May	5 5 3
Linseed September	5 8 6
Wheat May	4 1 9
Wheat September	4 2 9

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay : May 24.

Wheat September	0 6 6
Linseed September	0 10 6
Groundnut August	3 4 0
Castorseed September	4 0 0
Cottonseed September	1 8 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 10 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 4 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 6 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	0 11 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : May 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	327	98,613	55,275
Central India	1	136,762	109,111
Barsi and Nagar	119	112,906	113,005
Hyderabad/Gaorani	77	43,677	47,698
Berar	196	362,267	315,864
Central Provinces		75,624	75,984
Total Oomras	720	829,849	716,937
Dholeras	97	89,278	88,040
N.-W. Provinces		1,306	25,925
Rajputana		5,496	34,648
Sind-Punjab	331	512,610	348,194
Broach	7,526	278,135	403,403
Coompta & Dharwar	1,446	91,879	40,936
Westerns-Northerns	413	78,934	31,725
Cocoanada		239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	211	3,036	1,360
Total	10,744	1,890,786	1,691,254
Arrived by road to 15th May 1941		293,133	276,387

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales,	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 23-5-41	3736000	7398000
Receipts yesterday 23-5-31	17000	19000
Export to date 23-5-41	930000	6015000
Stock at Ports 16-5-41	3344000	2629000
Stock at interior towns do.	2694000	2316000
Stock at Liverpool 16-5-41		
Visible supply 16-5-41		
Quantity in sight 16-5-41	10821000	12963000
Quantity out of sight 16-5-41		

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 23

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe May/June quoted	20/9
Wheat Barletta Russo May/June quoted	20/9
Wheat South Australian May/June quoted	27/6

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged : Rs. 57,25,093/11.

For the R.A.F. : Rs. 500 Sir John Abercrombie. Rs. 100 The Employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army : Rs. 100 the employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (monthly).

For Families of the Indian Fighting Forces : Rs. 147 the Charni Road Parsi Merchants' War Effort Fund, through its Honorary Treasurer (9th instalment).

Grand Total on Saturday : Rs. 57,26,017-8-6.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Mr. Arobindo Bose, nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was brought under arrest from Hazaribag and lodged in the Presidency Jail under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Bose was recently served with an internment order under the Defence of India Rules directing him to remain within the police station of Sonarpur (24-Parganas).—A. P.

POLLACHI: Mr. K. Subramanian, Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality, has been sentenced to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 under the Defence of India Rules. He was charged with abetting Satyagraha.—A. P.

CALCUTTA: Dr. Nalinakasha Sanyal, Chief Whip of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, was released to-day from Alipore Central Jail after serving his full sentence of four months' simple imprisonment. Dr. Sanyal was convicted for offering Satyagraha at Berhampore (Murshidabad).

Immediately after coming out of the jail Dr. Sanyal saw the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin and discussed with him various matters, including the general political situation in the country in the light of the international and communal developments.—A. P.

POONA: Mrs. Laxmibai Vaidya, has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

MADRAS: The Khaksar uniform has been banned in this Presidency by an order issued by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under the Defence of India Rules.

The order prohibits Khaksars of Madras from wearing their uniform consisting of khaki shirt, khaki trousers and belcha as His Excellency is satisfied that the wearing of such a uniform is likely to prejudice public safety and the maintenance of public order.—A. P.

MADRAS: Madras experienced to-day the hottest day so far this year, the maximum temperature of 107.4 degrees being recorded at 1-15 p.m. This figure is two degrees higher than yesterday's and 7.7 degrees higher than the figure for the corresponding date last year.—A. P.

CALCUTTA: The members of the Indian Journalists Deputation which returned here yesterday after a tour of Malaya were entertained at a tea party this afternoon by Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Managing Director, the "Hindusthan Standard" and "Ananda Bazar Patrika."—A. P.

CALCUTTA: Three youngmen were arrested to-day by the police while creating disturbances at the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The number of persons so far arrested for such offences in the city now totals 72.—A. P.

DACCA: A minor trouble was reported last night at Malibag over the cremation of a body, but the matter was soon settled at the intervention of the police.

One person was sentenced today to six months' R. I. by Mr. R. S. T. John, extra-Additional District Magistrate, for having been found in possession of a dagger on the Inglis Road on Wednesday.

Mr. Satish Chandra Chakravarty, General Secretary of the District Hindu Mahasabha, who returned to-day after supervising relief operations in Narayanganj Sub-Division, told the "Associated Press" that about seventy per cent of the refugees had returned to their villages. Reconstruction of their dwelling huts had already commenced.—A. P.

OOTACAMUND: The Government of Madras have received a number of representations from guardians and others requesting the release of student detenus in Vellore and other jails in this Presidency and enable them to prosecute their studies in their respective Universities.

It is understood the authorities are having under consideration the question of release of these student detenus and the conditions of release if they are released.—A. P.

CONSCRIPTION IN ULSTER

Irish Dail To Consider Proposal: Andrews' Talks In London

DUBLIN, May 24.

An official statement on the subject of conscription in Northern Ireland was issued in the Eire Capital of Dublin this afternoon.

"Following a conference yesterday between members of the Government and of the Chief Opposition and Labour Parties, the Government met to-day to consider the situation regarding the application of conscription to six counties."

It was announced subsequently that arrangements had been made to summon the Dail on Monday.

London Talks

The Northern Ireland Government have issued an official statement this afternoon on the discussions proceeding in London about the question of applying conscription to Ulster.

The 'communique' says that Mr. Andrews with two of his colleagues discussed the matter with Mr. Churchill and a number of his colleagues. Mr. Churchill informed Mr. Andrews, adds the 'communique', that he welcomed the opportunity of hearing the views of the Government of Northern Ireland and these will receive careful consideration.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attack Targets In Western Germany

LONDON, May 24.

London had the thirteenth raid-free night in succession, but according to an official communique, a few bombs were dropped in other areas.

The communique states "enemy activity over this country was very slight. A few bombs were dropped, but these did little damage and the number of casualties was small."

Raiders were reported in one of the Midland areas during the night, high explosive and incendiary bombs being dropped. There were casualties and some houses were damaged. It is stated in London that the R.A.F. bombers attacked targets in western Germany last night.—Reuter.

BRITAIN ON FRIDAY NIGHT

LONDON, May 24.

London without an alert up to early Saturday was enjoying its thirteenth successive quiet night.

Few enemy planes were believed to be over Britain after dark, but early to-day no bombing had been reported.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, MAY 25

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Picked from the Pictures. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Nisar Husain. 11 G. N. Joshi. 11-20 Bibhas on Jaltarang. 11-30 News Play (Gujarati). 11-45 Malka Bai .12 noon Rahmat Khan. 12-15 p.m. Ninu Mazumdar. 12-25 Indira Bai Wadker. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sindhi Song. 1-10 Three Thumries. 1-20 D. Amel's Composition. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Malka Bai. 5-20 Gopalrao. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Ninu Mazumdar. 5-50 N. Ahmed. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. N. Joshi. 6-30 Taranhar: Feature programme of Bhajans and songs with a Gujarati play. 7 Rahmat Khan: Sitar. 7-15 Geets. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Malka Bai. 7-45 Ninu Muzumdar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in Sport: Talk by Talyarkhan. 8-45 News Play in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 The London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Light selection. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Rahmat Khan: Sitar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Clarionet solo. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Bhavgeet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 A. Lal. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Nisar Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Thumri by G. N. Joshi 9-20 Qaziji ka Faisla: Comedy in verse in Hindustani. 9-50 Indira Bai Wadker. 10-10 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-20 Nisar Husain.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Tirwan on Sitar. 5-10 Anwar Khan. 5-25 Idan Bai. 5-40 Gangu Bai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ghazal aur geet. 6-30 Mehboob Jan. 6-50 Marwa on Sarangi. 7 Afzal Husain. 7-15 Gangu Bai. 7-40 Dhani Ram. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Initial Training of Air Force Officers: Talk. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Mehboob Jan. 10 Abdush Shakur. 10-15 Dhani Ram. 10-25 Gangu Bai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Renuka Ghose. 5-10 Sudhanshu Das Gupta: Sitar. 5-25 Renuka Ghose. 5-35 Brojendra Chandra Nag. 5 45 News in Bengali. 6-50 Next Week's Programme announcements in Bengali and English. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Paritosh Seal: Violin. 7-30 Nilima Banerjee. 7-40 Sachin Dev Burman. 7-55 Paritosh Seal.: Violin. 8-10 Meera Dev Burman. 8-20 Uttara Devi. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Inside Japan, 2: Talk. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Francisco Casanova and His Orchestra in a programme of popular Compositions.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati Mangala Murti. 4-30 Your Programme. 5 Sistu Gauripati Sastri: Veena. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Padmavati: Play in Telugu 6-30 N. G. Sitaraman. 7 Lokavarta: Talk in Malayalam. 7-10 Duets. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 N. G. Sitaraman. 8-30 Shrimati Kamala. 9 News Round Up. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Harpsichord recital. 10-5 Recital of Sacred music. 10-25 New Mayfair Chamber Orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

(3-50 a.m. to 10-5: 25.53m. and 31.32m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30: 16.84m. 4-25 to 10: 19.82m 8-30 to 10: 25.53m.)

16-25 London Calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 Questions of Hour. 17-10 Empire Day feature. 17-30 London calling. 18-00 Weekly Prog. 18-15 Anniversaries recalled: Christopher Stone and S P.B. Mais. 18-30 News: E. Montague. 18-45 Pat Kirkwood (Variety—Starlight). 19-00 Music. 19-15 Br Church Organs: Presented by T. W. Chalmers. 19 25 London Calling. 19 30 Talk: People of Britain. 19-45 Weekly Prog. 20-00 In Town Tonight. 20-30 U. S. Comment 20-45 Tribute to W. Davies (Music of Britain). 21-00 Service Address by A. Y. Tung Airman. 21 30 News. 21-45 Questions of Hour

COTTON PARITY

Broach J./A. below N. Y. July 355 cent pts. at 331.

New Broach A./M. below N. Y May 442 cent pts. at 331.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay May 24

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
From Bond Rs 9-2-0
Shipment March Rs 8 11-0 F B H
Shipment May Rs. 8 11-0 F B H
Shipment June Rs. 9-2-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:
Ready (ordinary) Rs 14 0 0 to 14 12 0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14 13-0 to 16-4 0
Tone:—Quiet

Trade And Speculative Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SMALL OFFERINGS END HEDGING
85 Per Cent Loan Prospects

BOMBAY, May 24.

The New York cotton market advanced on trade and speculative buying. Prices first declined on fears that President Roosevelt might veto the Farm Legislation, but rallied on the disclosure by Congressional Farm Bloc leaders that Roosevelt would approve of 85 per cent parity loan.

The market is confidently looking for 85 per cent loan and moreover it is believed that the Senate would approve freezing Government loan stocks. Under these two development cotton prices are going up and 15 cent level is expected to reach soon

New York cotton prices after declining on fears that President Roosevelt might veto the farm legislation, rallied on the disclosure by Farm Bloc leaders that Roosevelt would approve of a 85 per cent parity loan. Chicago grain market advanced on reports that President Roosevelt will sign the crop loan Bill but prices eased on increased hedge selling.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened barely steady and was erratic. After declining on commission house liquidation prices rallied sharply on trade and Wall Street buying and covering. However the upturn attracted active selling by Houston Spot house as well as profit-taking. In the later part of the session prices touched new high levels on general buying and scarcity of contracts and withdrawal of Spot house offerings.

At the opening July was 10 points down at 12.89 which was the highest level and later prices advanced 37 points from the opening level and touched 13.26 which was the highest level. The market again reacted and finally closed at a net rise of 19 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices gained 19 points at 13.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 21 to 10 points Spot cotton prices advanced 21 points at 12.99c per lb.

Repossessions to 17th May total 1,726,000 bales an increase of 118,000 bales within a week. Heavy unwanted rains in the South Texas offset bearish textiles.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd. have reveived to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market advanced on trade and speculative buying. Small offerings.

New York July highest (2-26 p.m.)	13.26+27
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	12 59—10

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 23

July	13 18+19
October	13.34+19
December	13.38+18
January	13 38+18
March	13.41+14
May	13.40+12
Middling Spot	13 60+19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 23

July	13.24+21
October	13.37+18
December	13.43+17
January	13.44+18
March	13.44+11
May	13.44+10
Middling Spot	12.99+21

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 23

	11 a.m. call.	Noon call
July	12.96	13.09
October	13.11	13.29
December	13.19	13.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 23

	Bale.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 24.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 249 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 253-8 on active buying influenced by hopes of 85 per cent parity loan and freezing of Government loan stocks Later there was some realising and prices steadied at Rs. 352 new crop Broach A./M delivery opened at Rs. 232 and after advancing to Rs. 235-8 declined to Rs. 234-8 The tone was steady. There after their was improved buying and particularly new crop months were active Old Broach A.-M. ran out at Rs. 299, Broach J.-A. was Rs. 253 and New Broach A.-M. was quoted at Rs. 233. There was further buying and Broach J.-A. advanced to Rs 254 The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
F.G.M.G. Broach July-August.	254	8	0
1942	234	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach April-May 1942	234	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	177	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra Dec.-Jan.	184	8	0
F.G.M.G Bengal July	133	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec.-Jan.	140	0	0

NO BUSINESS IN SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 24.

No business was done to-day on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

SEEDS MARKET CLOSED

Bombay. May 24

The local seeds market remained closed to-day

London Stock Exchange

London: May 23

On the Stock Exchange business was moderate with week-end considerations responsible for some dwindling in interest at the later stages. Gilt-edgeds were inclined to harden. Among foreigners Brazilians improved but Iraq 4 1/2 declined from 83 to 80. Textiles and Shippings continued to receive support while Oils were irregular though Trinidad Leasehold was a good feature. Kaffirs were steady. Wall-Street market was slow.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: May 24.

Bengal Fine	137/40
Berar	173/76
C. P. 1	206/07
C. P. 2	180/83
Khandesh	145/47
Khandesh	146/57
Muglai	163/63
Broach	242/52
Punjab S G 289F	382/92
Punjab R G 289F	357/62
Punjab R G 4F	297/304

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 24

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver declined 1/16d at 23 3/8d and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16d. 23 3/8d. trade absorbed little Indian and speculative selling and the market was idle. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/16. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-5-9 The local market remained entirely closed

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA: May 24

Share Market:—Stock Exchange ruled decidedly steady and a fair amount of business was put through all round. Coals, Teas Cottons and Jutes continued in fair request at hardening rates. Government Securities kept steady. In Miscellaneous Industrials and speculative Engineering issues recorded further advances on good buying support.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1949/52 99/14 small lot, 3 per cent Govt. Paper 82/5 small lot, 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 95/6, 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947-50 102/11, 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1949 98/14.

Banks: Reserve 162

Railways: Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly. 161.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/8, Equitable 33/10 Sendra 10/11.

Jutes: Anglo-India 316 small lots, Belvedere 368 small lots, Hooghly pref 18/8 small odd lot, Howrah 51/4, Kamarhatty 468, Kinnison pref 175, Lothian 236/8 small lot, Meghna 39/8 small lot, Naihati 282 small lots, National 22, Nuddea 56/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/6, Indian Copper 1/15, Dalmia Cement pref 113 small lot ct, Indian Iron and Steel 29/2, Steel Corpn 18/2, Dunlop Rubber 2nd pref 115 small odd lot, Titaghur Paper ordy 17/8 small lot.

Sugar: Ramnugger Sugar pref 125

Teas: Kalacherra 69 ct, Mothola 465 ct, Krishna Behari 12/10, Nagai Surree 996 c div ct.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 97/15; 3 1/4 per cent 1966-76 Rangoon Municipal Debs 100/8 small lot —A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24/5/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 68.8 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships instruments, please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 24.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4,43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 155
HONGKONG—
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81½
SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20 1/4 D D Rs. 19 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35; D D Esc 7.3
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.03 1/2
JAPAN
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/8 Ready; 23 7/8 forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

MONSOON ADVANCES INTO KANARA

Widespread Rainfall Expected Soon

POONA, May 24.

The monsoon has advanced into Kanara as a feeble current. Thundershowers occurred locally along the South Konkan Malabar and North Madras coasts, and a few places in Assam, Orissa and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mercara, three quarters inch; Shillong, Honavar, Calicut and Vizagapatam half inch. Temperatures were rather high in the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

Forecast (until) 25th evening) Rainfall will be fairly widespread in south Konkan and Malabar. Local thundershowers will occur in South-East Bengal, South Bombay Deccan while a few thundershowers are likely in South-West Bengal, Orissa, South Hyderabad and Mysore and along the North Madras coast. Temperatures will rise over the North-West India and United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 24th May 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.051 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.4 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.8 deg. (1.6 above-normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 78.6 deg. (2.7 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m 71 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 122 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

Goans And Football

A THREAT TO MY NOSE!

By J. C. MAITRA

"If Goan tournaments come to disaster, as perhaps Mr. Maitra must be so fondly wishing, then it is Goans' own funeral. Why should Mr. Maitra meddle here? Goans may be cutting their nose to spite the face but Maitra is liable to have his nose pushed sideways for pushing it in affairs that do not concern him!" Thus writes one Mr. R. D'Cunha, in the "Bombay Sentinel". I have had several enquries from anxious friends about the safety of my nose. I may assure them that it is as safe as ever. In case it comes to grief unawares at the hands of men like D'Cunha, I shall not be the least sorry. It will remain a standing monument to the indiscipline of the Goans!

GOANS ABOVE CRITICISM?

This is the first time I have heard that a critic has no business to criticise a sporting event! I know there are some Goans who think that they are above the sporting code and above all discipline. They are a law unto themselves. But there are thousands of others who do not put themselves in the same category. They would willingly obey the law and submit to judgments even though they may go against them at times. Willing obedience to law and discipline has made some teams famous and great. Indiscipline has caused him to many others. However, I am not prepared to concede to D'Cunha or anybody else that the Goans and their tournaments are above criticism and that I have no business to push my nose in their affairs.

RESTRICTED CIRCLE

Whenever I see something wrong is being done, I criticise and that with the sole object of doing good to sport. I may be mistaken at times. But I challenge anybody, to impugn my 'bona fides'. I may assure D'Cunha that I am not at all anxious to hear the death-knell of Goan football and their tournaments. I shall be too happy to see them progress. Nonetheless it beats me how they can rise above their own standard if they restrict their play among themselves! It is only by playing with others they can improve. It is common knowledge that as long as they keep themselves outside the jurisdiction of the constituted authority in Western India—that is the W. I. F. A.—they cannot participate in any recognised tournament in the country.

BARS TO PROGRESS

Now I ask all those who are interested in Goan football and have its best interests at heart whether it does the Goans any good by keeping aloof from the W. I. F. A. Mind you, I am not writing these lines as a Vice-President of the W. I. F. A. I am penning these only as a critic whose only business is to help the advancement of sport. The Goan tournaments may be successful. They may give some game to the members of the community. But in view of their narrow limits they are bound to fail in their primary objects. They cannot raise the standard of their football beyond a certain limit. And they cannot broaden the mental outlook of the players.

WHO WILL SUFFER?

If the promoters of these tournaments think that by their policy of isolation they would teach a lesson to the W. I. F. A. they are sadly mistaken. It does not affect the general administration of the controlling body in the least. Nor does it hamper its growth in any way. Those who would suffer in the long run are the misguided youngsters who may fall victims to the disciplinary actions of the W. I. F. A. In the course of this controversy I have heard many high sounding phrases like "Better death than dishonour" "national prestige before humiliation", etc. I hope to see some of them in actual practice.

MOIR'S SUGGESTIONS

As regard to my article in the "Sunday Chronicle" headed Co-ordination in Sport "Mr. D. Moir, President of the W. I. F. A. and the A. I. F. F. has raised some interesting points. He has written to me as follows:—I agree in the main, with what you say as regards the "Referees Lot" and while referees have, and must always, come in for a lot of criticism both on the field and in the press, it occurs to me that nobody has ever suggested that the players should try to improve themselves as regards keeping to the rules of the game."

DISCIPLINE AND SELF CONTROL

"There must be lots of players", he continues, "who if there is a slight advantage to be gained, will deliberately infringe a rule on the chance that the refree does not spot them. There are other infringements committed in the heat of the moment. To my mind two of the greatest things which sport teaches us are discipline and self-control".

DELIBERATE BREACHES OF LAW

Players must know when they are actually lying offside, yet usually they make no attempt to put themselves on-side. When jumping to head a ball with an opponent (facing the ball) in front of them, they well know that in nine cases out of ten they will be penalised for "a change in the back". They, however, take these chances, and in many cases consider they are being ill-treated when pulled up by the referee. Take the thraw-in from the touch line and the number of times in any one game the referee has to blow up for a foul throw; the players well know the rules or should do, so why not keep to them."

SCHOOLING OF PLAYERS

"A player who is pulled up several times in a game becomes annoyed with the referee and while up to that point he has probably committed unintentional breaches of the rules, he then throws all caution to the winds and commences committing breaches intentionally. This probably results in a caution or stringer action by the referee and upsets his team and also his section of the spectators."

We are constantly being told that we must find more efficient referees and as you know, quite a lot has been done in the schooling of referees. Has, however, anything being done to school the players in the way of strictly speaking to the rules of the game? I am not going, at this juncture, to try to suggest how this should be done, but you will have gathered that my object is to show how much easier the lot of referees would be if players, even in the heat of the moment, would make more endeavour to play to the rules."

THE MILLENIUM

"As you say in your article, a referee does not enter the field with the deliberate intention of spoiling a good game, but this is very often forced upon him by the actions of players and which actions could be avoided if players would make more use of their brains and not to take chances which they know they must be pulled up for. You will probably say that if players would strictly adhere to the rules there would be no need for referees. Quite so—but not in our time!" Thus exclaims Mr. Moir in conclusion

POLICEMAN'S JOB

I make no apology for quoting the letter in extenso. The points raised clearly show how unhelpful the players are to the referee. Some players actually take pleasure in trying to hoodwink the referee and thus cause irritation to the spectators. The object of the players should be to overcome their rivals by the superiority of their skill, tactics and stratagem. But we unfortunately see more often than not attempts made to win matches by fair means or foul. Every one will admit that this is not sport. Consequently the referee has to do the job of a policeman—hunting for crimes and criminals—rather than supervise and regulate a well-played match.

DUTY OF CLUB SECRETARIES

I am sure much of the ill-feelings of the sporting field may be eradicated if the players make it a point to play to the rules of the game and learn to accept a defeat gracefully at the hands of superior rivals. It is quite possible that they may unfortunately lose a contest owing to a mistake on the part of the referee. Then they must remember that the referee did not commit it deliberately. It is sheer bad luck. As a human being he is liable to err—just as you miss a penalty kick. I wish the Club Secretaries would take up the suggestion of Mr. Moir and teach players how to remain within the law.

BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS

There is another factor which plays an important part in the progress of a game. They are the spectators. It must not be forgotten that they contribute a good deal in the success of a match of tournament. If they behave well that is if they do not unduly excite the players by their remarks against the players and referees—everything goes on smoothly. Only when they incite players to violence the game goes out of control. It needs a very strong referee indeed to keep the offending players in check. As games are spreading among the masses, the dangers are increasing. It is for those who know the rules to enlighten their ignorant brethren as to the mistakes of the players. Good behaviour on the part of the players and spectators make a game worth enjoying.

Miss Krishna Nulker, winner of the cup for ladies in "Yog-Asanas" competition held at Poona. Miss Nulker in her Yog-Asan pose.

ART FOR LIFE'S SAKE

(Continued From Page 11)

Latin to the most of the writers, actors, directors and producers. The remedy lies in the organisation of an all-India movement for development of the literacy and artistic aspect of the film.

Gujarat In Calcutta

Mr. Champshi Udeshi—the founder and editor of the popular Gujarati monthly "Navachetan" which is published from Calcutta, was accorded a reception by the Nootan Utsahi Bandhu Mandal on 9-5-41. He is a playwright and journalist and has, through "Navachetan," given an appreciable stimulus to the growth and propagation of literature in Gujarat. It is creditable that Mr. Udeshi has been able to retain his seat in the literary front even though he happens to be a professional play-wright.

"Navachetan," which has faced several ups and downs, has been able to exist for twenty years because of the tenacity and devout efforts of its founder Mr. Udeshi. It is devoted to art and literature, makes no invidious distinctions between playwrights and players as professionals and amateurs and remains aloof from party politics in the Gujarati literary world. "Navachetan" deserves a wider circulation, because it keeps the flag of art and literature of Gujarat flying in Calcutta especially in an age when Gujarat is enamoured of Bengalism.

Veteran Passes Away

The play-going public of Gujarat mourns the sudden death of Mr. Harihar P. Sevak who was a splendid combination of a poet, playwright and player. He was known as "Divana" because of the role of the same nature played by him in the well known play "Jehari sanp," which was directed by the late Mr. Amrit Keshav Nayak. Mr. Divana was the author of some popular plays of which "Bolato Kagal," is in the repertoire of the Deshi Natak Samaj and was put on boards five years ago. It is a misfortune that the stage of Gujarat should lose the support of one of its veterans at a moment when it has to fight for its very existence.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Figure Words Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Competition 25/5/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	7
G	
H	18
I	
J	
K	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

PALMIST

(Continued From Page 10)

play here. It's a clever trick I must find out.

"On, no! now dear you are not fair. You can't escape from the wager at this stage" said Kamala appealingly.

"No, no. It can't be thus" broke out Ramanlal with increasing vehemence. "I cannot be outwitted. There is some trick and I'll have it out!"

So saying he was about to open the safe and bring out the other packets also. Kamala virtually ran before him and stopped him.

"Sir, your protest is childish!" she exclaimed with great petulance. "This is palmistry or it is not."

"Childish!" he ejaculated broadening his eyes. "Madam, I accept the comment," he continued with a dramatic gesture: "I'll know more about your palmistry. I'll see that nothing happens today. I'll keep mum. Let us see the tricks of your trade!"

That day Ramanlal took a holiday, and kept himself closely to his room. He spoke not a word to his wife, nor to his servants. He made the day as uneventful as possible, except for the slight display of exasperation on the part of himself and his wife in the morning. The day passed off peacefully. Only on the morning of the 8th was it that Ramanlal sailed buoyantly into the presence of his wife and kissing her playfully said: "Kamal, dear, you must not be so harsh on me. We've never quarrelled. Should we allow any difference to creep between us, for the sake of any rascally palmist and his crazy prognostications!"

"Now! I can't allow it. You are again abusing the respectable circle", protested Kamala with a pleasant smile.

"To-day I'll show you the pretensions of your remarkable palmist," laughed Ramanlal as he led the way to the safe.

Again a packet bearing the date of Jan. 8th was brought out. The seal was examined and the envelope was soon torn open. What was the amazement of Kamala and of her husband when they both read: "Jan. 7th: Slight quarrel in family; day of silence: Ramanlal threw away the note and looked blankly into space, as if stupified by this fresh knock against his sceptical heresy of a holy science which was daily affirming its infallibility. Kamala joyously patted her hustand on the back, demonstrating how welcome to her was this fresh accumulation of evidence in support of a science which she so much loved and regarded. It was, indeed, a curious spectacle to behold, the husband smarting under a sense of growing discomfiture, and the wife delighted at the unexpected successes of her wager.

"Kamal", said Ramanlal in a tone which betrayed that the latest evidence in favour of palmistry was having its effect on him, "I confess there seems to be more in these things than I understand. I'll congratulate you if the other two packets also turn out to be as faithfull as these. But, Kamal, I still maintain there is a trick in the whole game."

"Trick! 'pon my word, this is no trick." rejoined Kamala smiling goodhumouredly. "Moreover the packets are sealed in your presence and they are deposited by you in the safe. The events that are happening are beyond your control, and mine too."

Ramanlal could not say anything. He appeared to be satisfied with this explanation. It seemed he was disposed to accept the position as it was turning out to be. He did not evince any exasperation that day. He left for his office as usual, in the afternoon, with the usual kiss for his wife.

Then Ramanlal returned from the office late in the evening his face wore a grave and melancholy expression. His wife noticed his anxious visage and followed him into the drawing room.

"I didn't expect it," he growled as he took off his coat and sank into an arm chair.

Didn't expect it!" echoed his wife anxiously, "what do you mean?"

"The prices of our stocks have gone down due to a sudden crisis in the international market. It is estimated that our bank has suffered a loss of over sixty thousand rupees." Ramanlal looked very doleful as he narrated this fact. Kamala felt keenly for the sudden loss though she did not understand anything about business and markets. It seemed, this loss had popped up between them to despoil their gaiety. Nothing much was said for the rest of the day.

Next morning the husband and wife rose from their slumbers rather late. It was not till an hour or so later when they had finished their ablutions that Kamala remembered the palmist's packets and reminded her husband of it. So the safe was again opened and the envelope containing the preceding day's forecast was fetched out. With wide open eyes and parted lips Ramanlal expressed his astonishment as he read out, "Jan. 8th: Financial loss."

"Kamala, dear, this beats everything: This is evidence beyond rebuttal!" he said with ill-concealed admiration "What if I confess myself a convert to and a votary of palmistry? I frankly admit this, your palmist is wonderful. He seems to be a rare genius of his profession. But Kamal, every one doesn't possess this miraculous gift?" concluded Ramanlal rapturously.

"No, surely. But, dear, this one is enough," replied Kamala with equal rapture.

"Indeed! My defeat in the wager being admitted, shall we now look into the other packet? Kamal, there's now no need of testing palmistry further than this."

'Oh no! Let to-day pass," urged Kamala earnestly, "and tomorrow we may personally pay our homage to the great palmist. I will get him here, dear; I have no doubt you will honour your wager."

"Indeed, I will!" he replied with emphasis.

Kamala felt very happy that day. She had accomplished the transformation of her husband from an irredeemable critic to a zealot of palmistry. What do wives require more? Conformity to their views and faith is what women desire of their husbands. And we are justified in saying that Kamala felt very happy that day. Kamala almost gave no thought for the financial loss which her husband had so recently sustained. How the sultry hours of the afternoon passed she did not care. She would have minded nothing else but her own contentment and satisfaction had not the phone call disturbed her.

She took up the receiver. "Hullo," she sent her voice

"Yes? is that you, Kamal?" came the reply. "I am Ramanlal speaking, from Dr. Mouthkhan's. My car had a nasty dash with another. My arm is slightly fractured; no cause for alarm, dear. I am keeping quite fit. The doctor has just dressed my arm. I am directly coming home."

"Oh, dear!" shrieked Kamala on the phone.

"Silly! no cause for alarm, I tell you. I am coming right in a jiffy."

Kamala put down the receiver in misery. She went out into the verandah and paced impatiently, awaiting the arrival of her husband. The tooting of the car was heard; presently the car was driven in and parked in the portico. Out came Ramanlal with a cheerful smile on his face. His left hand was elaborately bandaged and tied up in a sling which was suspended about his neck

"Nothing serious, Kamal" he said gently, as he perceived his wife greeting him with tears in her eyes. Kamala said nothing. She followed her husband into the house. She insisted that he should take rest: and she was in constant attendance upon him, affectionately talking to him and carefully tending him.

The next morning Ramanlal himself broached the subject of the palmist and he ordered the last packet to be brought out. The amazement and admiration of the couple was enhanced beyond measure when they perused the note: "Jan. 9th: Bodily injury to husband: not fatal, but serious."

"I declare, your palmist is marvellous!" proclaimed Ramanlal with a countenance that bespoke a frenzy of veneration.

"Marvellous, indeed!" she reiterated partaking the fit of her husband.

"I tell you, Kamal, I cannot rest until I see this palmist. I am inpatient to meet him and pay him my tribute. Can we not get him here immediately dear?"

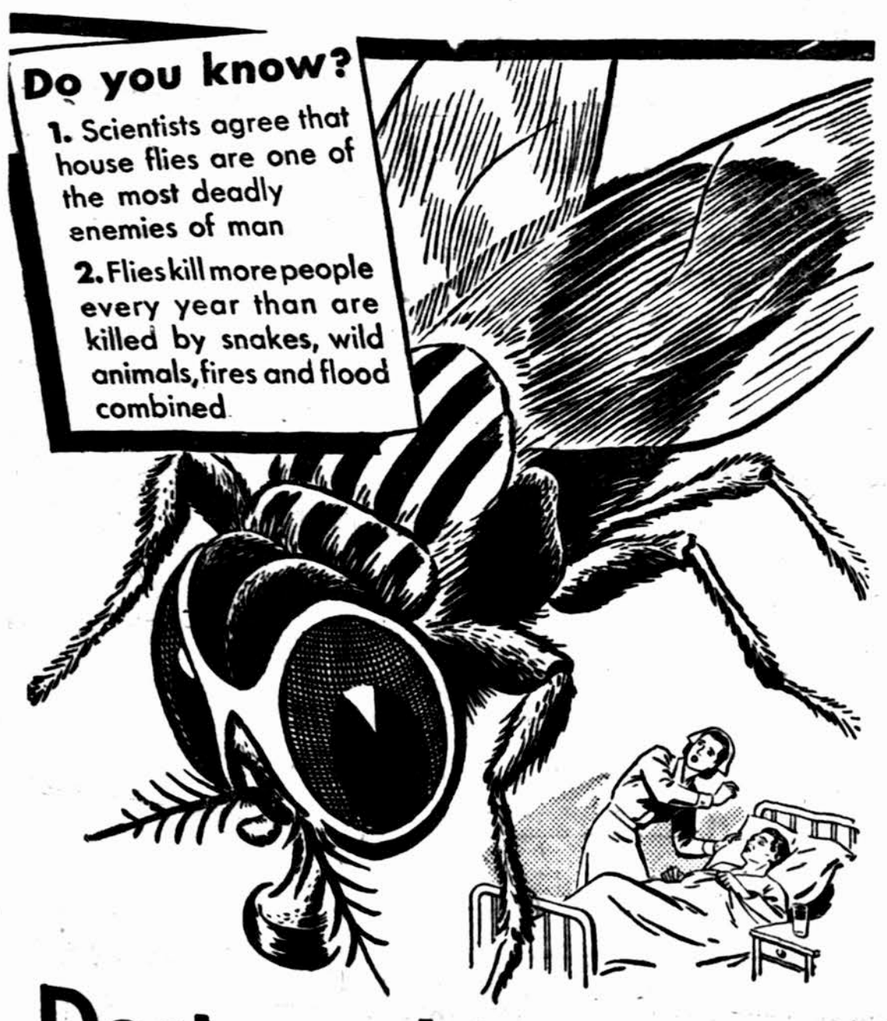
"O yes, that I will,'" replied Kamala

"Stay, yet. What if I go to the doctor's now. I'll have my arm dressed, and be back before 10 o'clock in the meanwhile you can get the palmist here. After that I will have no need to go to the doctor's for to-day you know. We may press our palmist to stay with us as our guest.

"Excellent!" agreed Kamala.

A little later, after Ramanlal repaired to the doctor's Kamala went to fetch the palmist. The old fellow was there as usual, at the west end of the Mahalakshmi Bridge. He wore the same quaint Yellow clothes. The identical dirty little tin box was there by his side. Old charts of palms were spread about him. The old palmist greeted Kamala without any comment. He coolly received the news that his forecasts were correct to the letter. When Kamal told him that she had agreed with her husband to fetch the palmist to be their guest for that day, the old man protested. He insisted he would not go But later the persuasions of Kamala prevailed over him: and he con-

(Continued On Page 39)


Do you know?
1. Scientists agree that house flies are one of the most deadly enemies of man
2. Flies kill more people every year than are killed by snakes, wild animals, fires and flood combined

Destroy this TYPHOID CARRIER

Protect your family from filthy flies. They carry practically every contagious disease. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been proved unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

Kill flies with FLIT

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

406

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

A Page For Women

That Young Stranger In Her House

BY REGINE

Dear Regine:

I have a sixteen-year-old daughter who is, to say the least, in the bratty stage. She is impudent and wilful and speaks to me exactly as if I was wearing a bonnet a la Whistler's mother. Now, since I am only thirty-six. I resent her attitude. certainly resent her unwillingness to take advice. She insists on wearing heels so high that she almost breaks her neck, cutting bangs and wearing much too much lipstick. She tells me I am old-fashioned. On the other hand, I notice she is interested in good books.....but reads them as if she thought the rest of her family didn't "know the score." This is one of her own expressions. What can I do to win her confidence? Every day sees us a little more estranged.

Perplexed Mother.

* * * *

I imagine from what you have told me, that you are one of those modern mothers who spend most of their afternoons playing bridge.....away from the little ones. And one day you suddenly wake up and find you have a young adolescent or adult beside you whom you scarcely know.....but being a regular member of your household, you feel it your duty to understand.

This is the most crucial period of your and your child's relationship. Obviously you have not built on similar tastes.....and the child has developed tastes of her own.....away from you.

WIN CONFIDENCE

Nothing will make a youngster so supercillous with her own parents as to feel they have not kept up with the times, psychologically, philosophically or politically. Now is the time to win your daughter's confidence. Theatre tickets for you both, for some fine play...she can particularly enjoy... an evening at the symphony concert.....a fine print bought for her room will suddenly make her aware that you, too are a person of discrimination.

If you have spent most of your years cultivating the unessential things you will be out of luck. For it is hard to develop finer tastes... suddenly.

Like most people who develop artistically, however...I think you will find in your attempt to grow for your child's sake, you will be developing for your own. And soon the reason for your growth will be lost in the attainment.

The modern mother is too apt to shove all responsibility for her children's advancement onto strangers, school teachers and such. And then is shocked and amazed to find she has a stranger in her home.

BURDENS AND JOYS.

Children are rebellious with such parents because they dislike being reprimanded by a parent who gives them no joy. We take the icy blows of winter from the Hand of God because we know that that same hand dispenses the sunshine and the roses. We accept our burdens because we know the same source bestows joys.

To a child, the parent has some qualities of deity. And it is up to the parent to come through in pleasant matters so as to be respected in the serious ones.

Treat your little girl as though she were a friend you were trying, or rather, hoping to cultivate. Study her tastes and give her a certain portion of your time. Don't try to absorb her or overdo. Remember, in this, as in all things, moderation is the watchword. No one is more grateful than a child for the gentle love and attentiveness of a mother. You start with everything in your favor. The goal should not be hard to achieve.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Prefers Books To Beauties

Weeks before shooting on "A Night at Earl Carroll's" was finished, J. Carroll Nash found himself wishing it were all over so he could get out of the show!

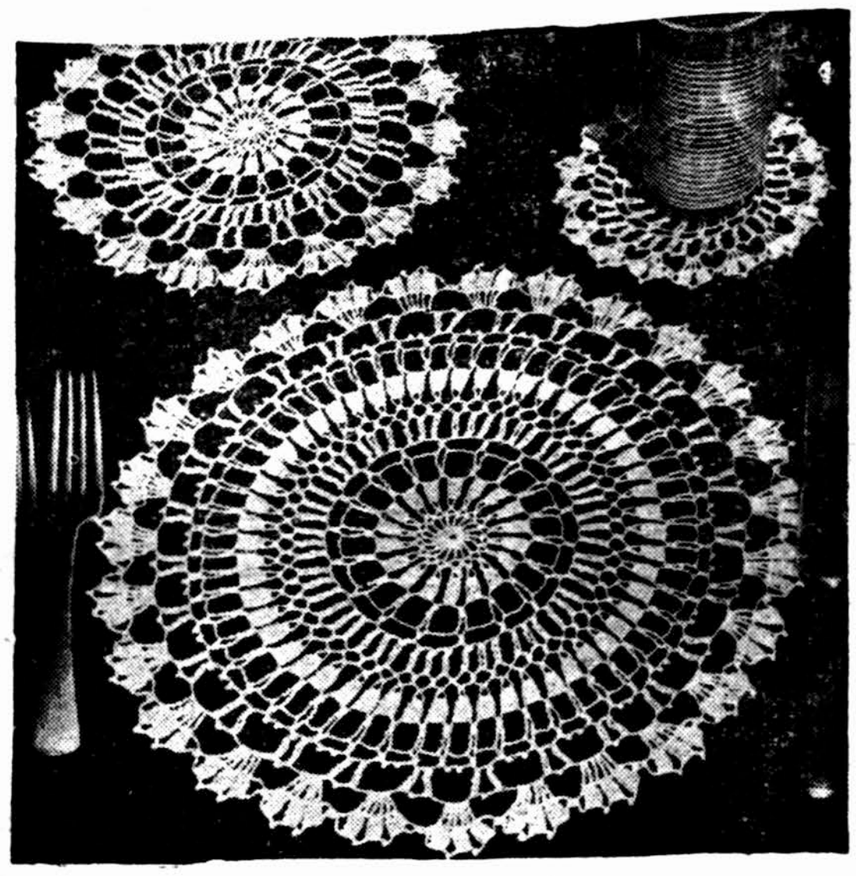
When one considers that in the same picture of Hollywood night life are Hollywood's one hundred most beautiful girls, selected by that champion beauty-picker. Earl Carroll, Nash's confession must sound completely crazy. But Naish insists there is plenty of logic in his seeming madness. It has nothing to do with his playing his usual role of a "menace," because as anybody in Hollywood can testify, Naish is a swell fellow in real life.

So let's let him explain his unusual wish to get away from the presence of one hundred dazzling damsels. After all, everybody was telling him what a "lucky dog" he was to be in the comedy musical melodrama. But here is Mr. Naish.

"Well, I submit that if a man were forced to spend eight hours a day for three weeks looking at Rafael's Madonna, the painting would become very commonplace before the first week was over. I had been looking at these beautiful girls for three weeks when the awful truth dawned on me that I was no longer able to tell whether a girl was even good-looking. That's the darndest fix to be in. So I was glad to get out of the show and back to a normal state in which I could enjoy the sight of a beautiful woman."

And what did Naish do when he was not actually working before the cameras? He read books!

LOVELY LACY DOILIES



EXQUISITE lace for every size table can be made in a jiffy. Or wouldn't you like an unusual individual luncheon set? You will find crocheting these doilies a most enjoyable relaxation. The large 11-inch doily is for your plates with the 8-inch doily for the bread and butter dishes. The 5-inch doily is just right for your tumbler or glass.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"YOU are not used to glasses, sir," said an oculist to a man whose nose was so small that it was impossible to give him satisfactory spectacles.

"Oh, yes, I am", replied the man—"but not so high up!"

* * * *

Horace: 'If you loved me, why did you refuse me at first?'

Maud: 'Just to see what you would do.'

'But I might have rushed off without waiting for an explanation.'

'Hardly. I had the door locked.'

The
BEAUTY
YOU DESIRE
Have you ever wished your face had the same soft, unblemished smoothness as the skin of your body? The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do just that for you. It protects your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust just as clothing protects your body. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful. To bring new life to the skin tissues, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
D108

Stamp Collectors' Corner

University Series

BY MURIEL NISSEN

An airmail set of six values was released on February 16th to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of El Salvador.

Arranged in rather low horizontal format, each stamp presents the same central design—described as "Edificio Principal, Futura Universidad Nacional de El Salvador" (Principal Building, Future National University of El Salvador)—variations being provided by six medallion portraits presented in pairs as follows: 20 centavos green and red, and 2 colones yellow and violet—Dr. Juan Lindo and General Francisco Malespin, President and Chief Military officer, respectively, when the University was founded.

40c blue and orange, and 80c carmine and green—Narciso Monterey, first rector of the University, and Antonio Jose Canas.

60c purple and brown, and 1 col. gray and orange—Dr. Isidro Menendez and Crisanto Salazar, priests and founders of the institution.

A souvenir sheet was also made available.

FORMER KING AS STAMP PERSONALITY.

The passing of Alfonso XIII, last King of Spain, who died in Rome on February 28th, recalled to collectors the long and varied career of the monarch on the postage stamps of Spain and her colonies. Alfonso was born on May 17th, 1886, shortly after the death of his father, and was king from the day he was born. The young monarch's first stamp portrait appeared in 1889 and his likeness appeared consistently thereafter until the revolution of 1931, which marked the beginning of his exile.

Alfonso was also noted for his own interest in stamp collecting, and his valuable albums

ANDORRAN REVISIONS.

With the exception of San Marino, Andorra is the smallest republic in the world. It is rarely that its name figures in the news of the day, and even more rarely does it enter the realm of stamp chronicling. One of these infrequent occasions occurred when the republic's postage paper recently underwent a slight revision, including several colour changes. These alterations were made in the contemporary pictorial stamps. The 50 centimes in the Bridge of St. Anthony design has been changed from light violet to light green; the 80c value, picturing the Gorge of St. Julia is now blue-green instead of green, and in the same design a 1.30 francs has appeared in dark brown and a 1.50Fr in red. Changes in the Chapel of Meritxell design include a 2Fr carmine 2.50 Fr blue and 3Fr red-brown.

OVERPRINTS ON BELGIAN PARCEL POSTS.

A change has been made in Belgium's parcel post series of 1923-31, that assortment of large-sized, vari-coloured stamps so familiar to every young collector, for the average "General" collection is sure to contain several of these bright items. The new variety consists of a large "B" (for Belgique) overprinted in a black circle in the center of each of twenty-three values. The stamps so altered are: 10 centimes red, 20c turquois, 30c violet 40c olive, 50c magenta, 60c orange, 70c brown, 80c violet, 90c dark green, 1Fr blue. 2Fr olive, 3Fr orange-red; 4Fr orange, 5Fr violet, 6Fr bistre, 7Fr orange, 8Fr dark brown, 9Fr red-violet, 10Fr green, 20Fr rose, 30Fr light green, 40Fr gray and 50Fr yellow. The overprinted "B" is in blue, or red.

BRAZIL HONOURS PORTUGAL.

The stamp set, announced some time ago, commemorating the eight hundredth anniversary of the founding of Portugal, and the three hundredth anniversary of the mother country's independence, has been released by Brazil. There are five values to the set, each inscribed: "Centanariers de Portugal" together with the dates: 1140 and 1640, the two most important years in Portugal's attainment of independence.

The 200 reis red portrays the bearded features of D. Afonso Henriques, first King of Portugal. His defeat of the Moors in 1139 made a united Portugual possible, and he assumed the title of King of Portugal a year later.

Padre Antonio Vieira, a Portuguese priest who came to Brazil in the seventeenth century, is portrayed on the 400r violet. An Indian figure stands at each side of the central panel, recalling the many benefactions bestowed upon the Indians by the priest, whose missions were established chiefly for the purpose of helping the natives.

The likeness of Salvador Correa de Sa Benevides, one-time governor-general of the Brazilian colony, appears on the 800r blue. Also included in the design of this stamp are a Maltese Cross, directly above the portrait, the coats-of-arms of Portugal and Brazil in the upper corners, and pictures of galleons in the side panels.

The 12000r blue reproduces the arrival of the Portuguese to Brazilian shores.

The 5400r green, brings us to modern times, carrying the portraits of General Carmona, President of Portugal, and Dr. Getulio Vargas, president of Brazil.

ANOTHER HONOUR FOR PORTUGAL.

Also commemorative of Portugal's independence is a set of six stamps released by the Mozambique Company, part of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The uniform design of the adhesives is a portrait of King John IV on horseback. The commemorative inscription reads: "Centenario da Restauracao" (Century of Restoration), with the dates 1640-1940.

From 1580 to 1640 the Spaniards ruled Portugal, but in the latter year the Duke of Braganza expelled the Spanish and was crowned John IV, first king of the house of Braganza. Values and colours of the stamps are: 40 centavos turquoise and black, 50c violet and green, 60c red and blue, 70c brown and green, 80c rose and green, 1 escudo blue and black.

These Portuguese anniversaries

have been the subject of several previous commemorative releases. Portugal's recent postal tributes have included postage portraits of the first King, as well as of King John IV, but the independence tercentenary has been heralded for some time. Portugal issued special commemorative postage paper as advance publicity with the First, Second and Third Independence Tercentenary Series, released in 1926, 1927 and 1928 respectively. Each series depicted salient events concerning the achievement and restoration of Portuguese independence.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL SET.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of presenting to the world, through stamps, all the wonders of the Stalin regime, is currently releasing a series of seven values in honour of the industrial and agricultural progress of Russia.

Denominations and colours, together with designs, are as follows: 10 kopecs blue, coal pit and miners; 15k violet, blast furnace; 20k blue, road to Tushino under the Moskwa-Volga Canal, above which a railway bridge can be seen; 30k brown, three types of locomotives; 50k bright brown, workers on a collective farm; 60k grey-brown, factories, motor cars, and airplanes; 1 ruble green, oil industry, with derricks, and workshop.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. What stamp carries a fire department insignia?
2. A worker at his lathe is pictured on what adhesive?
3. What postage paper presents a radio station as its design?
4. What stamp design depicts the details of repair work on a stained glass window?
5. Where is Lake Okhrida, and on what stamp may it be seen?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. A Peruvian stamp of 1935 pictures the Lagoon of the Miraculous Cure.

2. Sanford Ballard Dole, president of Hawaii when the island was annexed to the United States in 1898, was appointed Governor of the territory in 1900. His picture appears on a stamp of Hawaii issued in 1894.

3. A group of thatched huts may be seen on a 1937 stamp of the Mozambique Company.

4. A stamp issued by Nigeria in 1936 pictures a cotton ginnery.

5. A view of Catalan Bay appears on a 1938 adhesive of Gibraltar.

(COPYRIGHT.)

SHE watched him gazing down at their first-born. Wonder, admiration, rapture, incredulity chased across his face. She stole up and said, tenderly: "Tell me your thoughts, dearest."

"Darned if I can see how anyone can make a cot like that for fifteen shillings".

* * * *

"MAVIS danced last night with a young Frenchman who cannot speak English."

"How quaint!"

"Very! This morning she bought a French dictionary and to-night she is going to slap his face."

ASVAN

THE SUPREME TONIC

FOR

SCHOLARS, STUDENTS, ATHLETES & THE WEAK

GIVES

ENERGY—STRENGTH—VITALITY

BUILDS UP

BRAIN—BODY—MUSCLE

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY
Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar. Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Top Row, from Left to Right: Post Nana Lal, Prof. Chatur Bhuj, Miss Villey Behn, Mr. Vasant Rao and Bro. Shirish Kumar entertained the children in different ways

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Little Bipin is a lovely child. Once you see him, you will like him always.

I saw him first when it was his birthday. His mother had very kindly invited me to the Birthday Dinner. Apart from the dinner, for which I should be thankful to the family, I enjoyed Bipin-Baba's company very much. So much I enjoyed his company that I like to visit him now as often as possible.

Little Bipin is wise or shrewd as you may call him. He would not go to anybody—not even to his father—willingly. But he would immediately 'fly' to his mother as soon as she stretches her arms to him. He may also come to you if you show him some nice thing to eat: But then he smiles a wise smile, and you can know that he understands your trick. Then if he chooses he can take away the thing and still not come to you. If you have only pretended and do not give him the thing you have offered, he will cry. And such a piteous cry it is, you will immediately hand over the thing to him. Then once more he will smile—a smile of satisfaction.

* * * *

The Bright Baba

Of course he is not greedy. He does not necessarily like only eatable things. He also likes toys and pictures. When his mother shows him the pictures of a horse or a monkey, he simply jumps in joy. He repeats after his mother the names of the monkey and the horse, in Gujarati of course—for that is his mother-tongue—and in a child's peculiar broken language. You can understand how fascinating it must be! Also when you get up from your chair and offer to take him on a stroll, he readily comes to you. But, sure enough, he prefers his mother's lap to any luxuries. And if he is taken away from there—oh, how he feels!

Bipin's mother has told me a number of interesting stories about the 'Baba': What his tastes and distastes are, she knows them fully well. Certainly she would know them. He cannot be much friendly with me, according to her opinion, because I am not a frequent visitor to him. And may be, that is right.

Well, I do hope to form friendships with him by and by. And may the bright baby live long!

Little Bipin is a Lovely Baby

The Recent Visitors

Among the recent visitors to Khar children were Shri Nana Lal, a great poet of Gujarat, and Professor Chatur Bhuj, of the Baroda College, who met the little boys and girls at the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, a few weeks back. An interesting programme for the occasion was arranged by the Joint Principals of the School, Mr. Prabhu Bhai and Shrimati Dhanu Behn.

Shri Nana Lal taught the children three funny things that they should ask their parents to get them when they went home. First that they should teach them writing Poetry, because they wanted to be poets like him. Second that they should make them strong like Shivaji, even as Shri Nana Lal himself wanted to be. Third that they should get the Moon on earth so that they might be able to play with it. Professor Chatur Bhuj gave certain recitations and songs which were appreciated by all.

Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari were very happy to meet Miss Villey Behn Dewan who was their Secretary for some time and is now at Benares. Shri Vasantrao Wandrekar peeps in some times and Bro. Shirish Mehta looks to the management of the Library. Children have seriously taken to reading light books and enjoying indoor games.

* * * *

The Greedy Dog

By K. M. Huq

Once there was a dog in a certain village. It had a bad habit, namely that whenever it heard the sound of a drum in any place, it would go there greedily, thinking that there was a wedding feast.

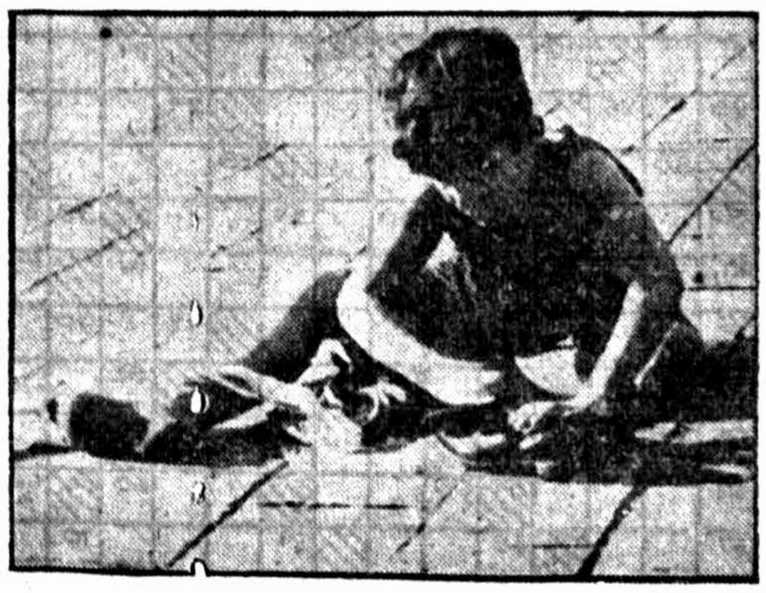
Once some witty people played a trick on that dog. They decided to beat two drums in two different and distant places, so that when the dog would go to one beating place, the drum would be silenced there and geaten in the other place.

They began their trick and the dog started running between the two places. When the dog came to one of the two places, they silenced the drum and resumed it in the other place.

This went on till the greedy but pitiable dog died of hunger and thirst. Poor greedy dog!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

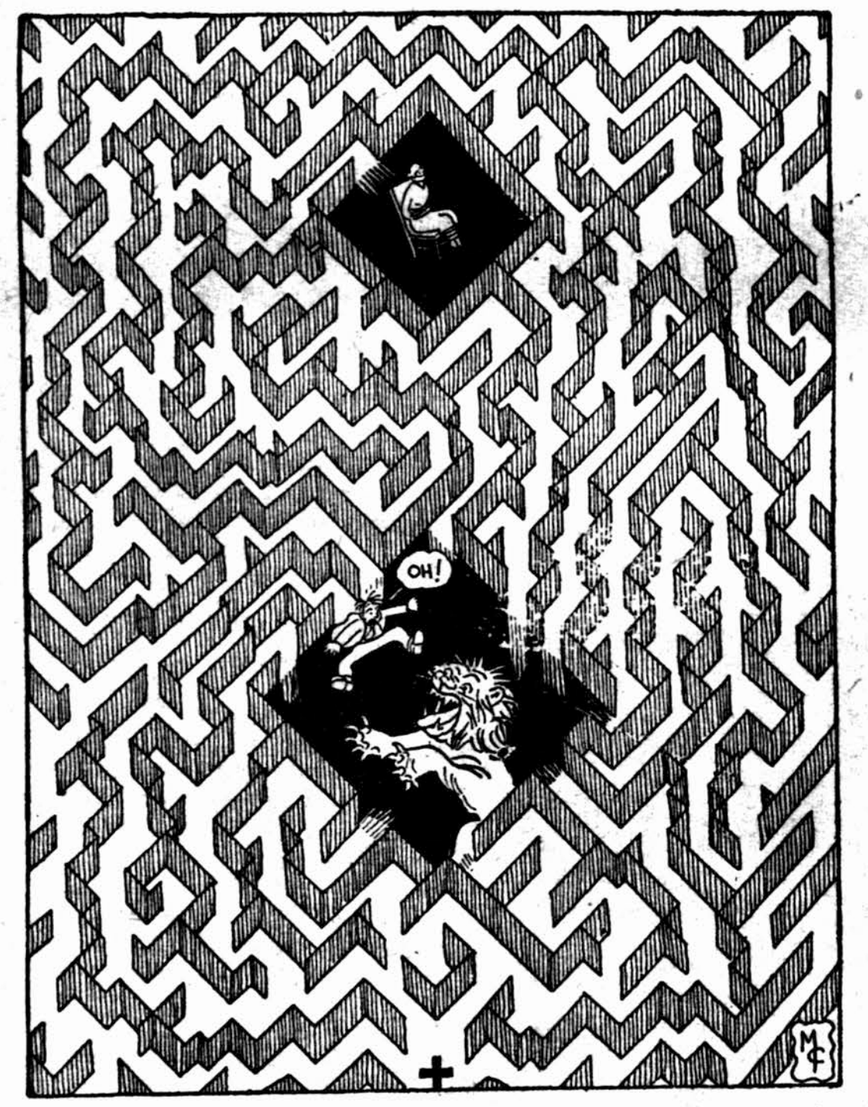
"Bathing Time"
(Photo by A. Wahida)



"Polish Time"
(Photo by K. Vasant)

puzzles and pastimes

(For Solutions See page 39)



A Beauty and the Beast Puzzle

HELP! HELP!! Who will volunteer to rescue a rich and beautiful maiden from the hands of the wicked kidnapers? All speak at once. Angelina, daughter of Mr. Moneybags has been kidnaped and is being held for ransom. The villians tied her up in a chair and placed her in a secret cave. As you will observe, the entrance, indicated by a cross, is somewhat intricate. If you should happen to take the wrong passage you are apt to walk right into the den of the hungry lion.

Surely somebody is bright enough to figure out a way to reach the girl, to release her from her bonds and lead her out in safety. Put your pencil on the cross and see if you can trace the right path through the maze to the secret room where the captive is waiting to be rescued and lead her out without falling a prey to the hungry lion en route.

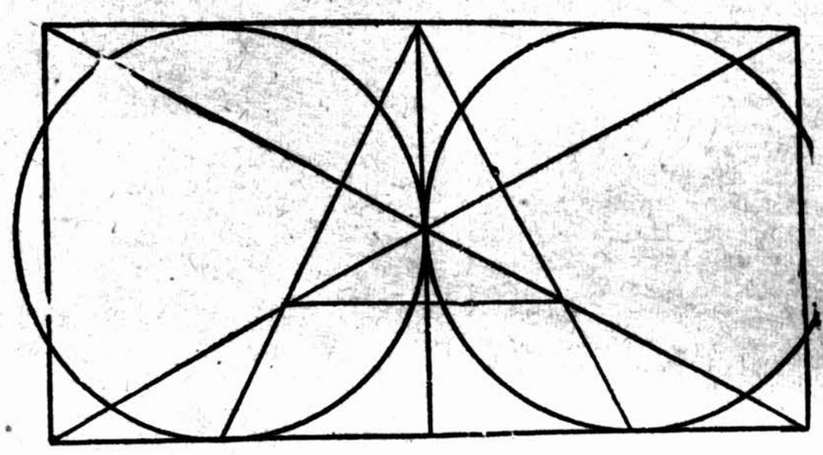
Here's a Runaway Poser

MURIEL MANGROVE and Horace Honeycomb eloped at midnight. Horace's jalopy was driven at its top speed of 15 miles per hour, for the couple hoped to cross the state line, 85 miles distant, before Muriel's dad could overtake them. In the neighboring state, Muriel would be of legal age to get married without her father's consent.

Muriel's dad awoke unusually early and discovered his daughter's flight. At promptly four o'clock, he nosed the big limousine out of the driveway and threw the gear into high. His car could do 85 miles an hour, but Mr. Mangrove, being a conservative man, kept to the speed limit of 50 miles an hour.

Was the elopement a success or did Pa Mangrove overtake the lovers before they crossed the state line?

An Alphabetical Curiosity



DID you ever stop to think that all of the twenty-six capital letters in the Latin alphabet are contained in only two elementary geometrical figures combined in various ways—straight lines and semicircles?

Study this giant monogram for a few moments and you will see that this is quite true. The elements of the monogram consist of a rectangle and two circles, the rectangle being divided by intersecting lines in such a way that you obtain two squares, three major triangles and one minor triangle within it.

The entire twenty-six letters of the alphabet, in capitals, can be traced on this monogram. To trace them you may have to use a little ingenuity, turning the monogram on its side, or upside down, to discover some of the letters. And not all of the letters will be of the same standard size.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

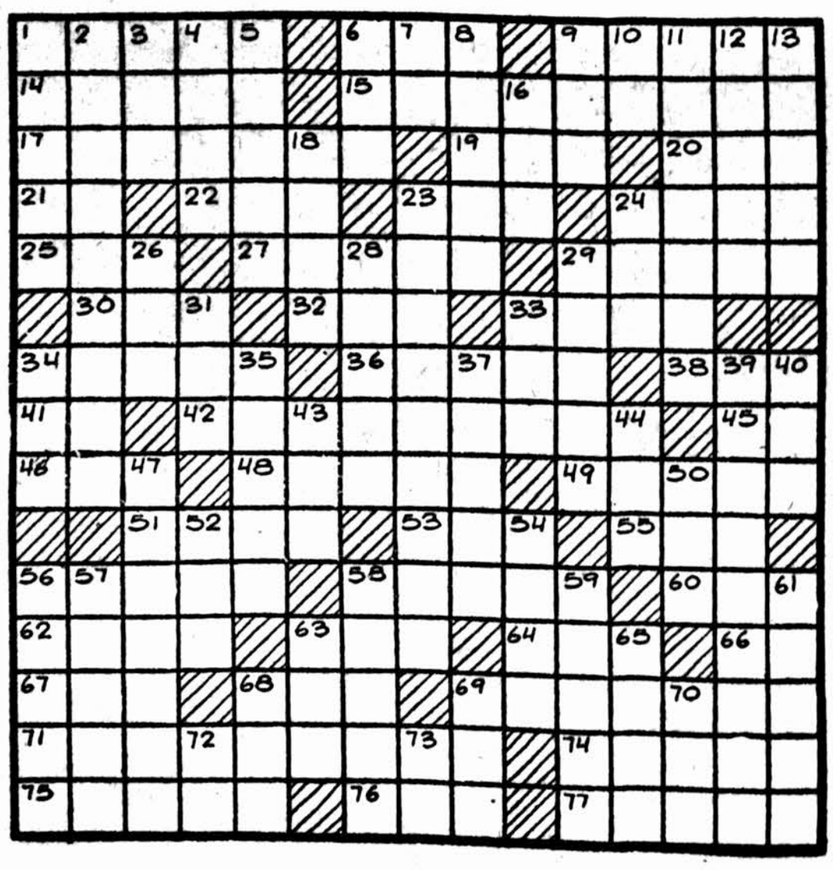
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Vegetables with dressing
6—Evil
9—Animal
14—Demonstrate
15—What is the first name of the author of "While Rome Burns"?
17—William of Wied became the first ruler of what autonomous state?
19—Tin receptacle
20—Eggs
21—Japanese measure
22—Cover
23—Minute point
24—Three spot
25—Conclusion
27—Temperate
29—Aches
30—Obtained
32—Parcel of land
33—Downpour
34—Strip of leather
36—Bind again with stitches
38—Defile between hills
41—What is the largest river of Italy?
42—What territory is the Land of Israel?
45—Negative
46—Conjunction
48—Seed coating
49—Hillside
51—Imitator
53—Sea eagle
55—Metric measure of area
56—Sections of a window
58—Dress with the bill
60—Skill in performance
62—Melody
63—Existed
64—Drunkard
66—Behold!
67—Bind
68—Legal profession
69—What city of Oregon is supposed to be the oldest white settlement in the Northwest?
71—One versed in Jewish canon law
74—African antelope
75—Insertion
76—Pose for a portrait
77—Satisfies

VERTICAL

1—Use frugally
2—Where is the tomb of the Unknown American Soldier?
3—Return a ball in a high curve
4—Pertaining to a grandparent
5—[illegible] is the patron saint of France?
6—Sound made by sheep
7—Indian madder
8—Ornamental disposition of accessories
9—Prohibit
10—Printer's measure
11—Worshiping
12—Number
13—Shallow receptacles
16—Indian memorial post
18—Object of worship
23—Haters
24—Linguistic stock of Indo-China
26—Beetle
28—Penetrates
29—Chess pieces
31—Strike lightly
33—Pertaining to coin
35—[illegible] spring
35—Top of the head (pl.)
37—Gaze
39—Underscore
40—Digit
43—Gaelic sea god
44—Tone in Guido's scale
47—Who became Wilson's secretary of the navy in 1913?
50—Constellation
52—Seed of a well-known vine
54—Promontory
56—Adelina was the first name of what famous soprano?
57—Pertaining to doctrines of Arius
58—Where is the Sorbonne?
59—Observes
61—Leaping amphibians
63—Compact mass
65—Weight of India
68—Conjunction
69—Siamese coin
70—Rodent
72—Myself
73—Note of the scale

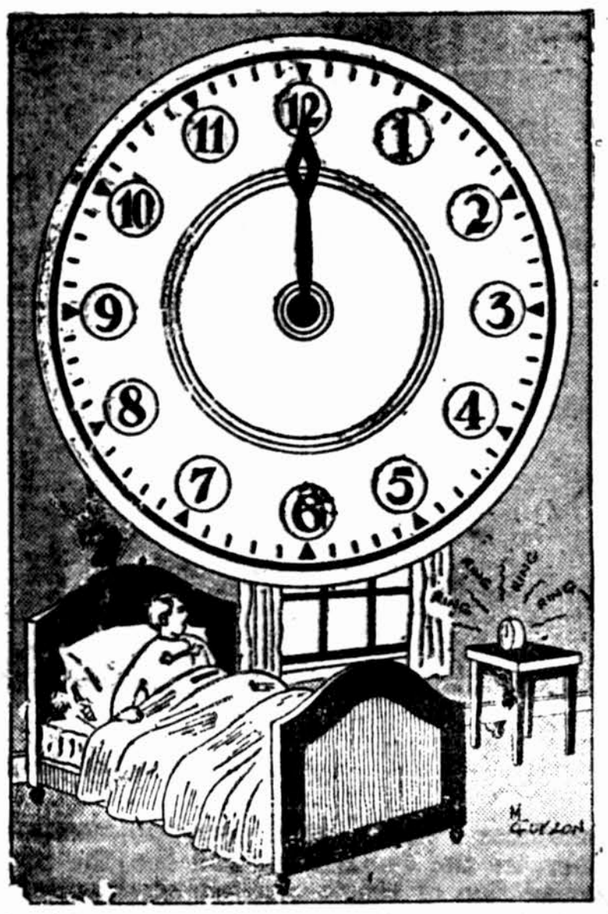


Who Won?

FOUR friends, CHAS. ATREE, SETH JARACK, THOMAS REDDINE, and ROSE WHATT, were playing bridge. Three of them played cards of the same suit; the fourth couldn't follow suit, so played a trump. Can you make anagrams of the four respective names omitting the "of" in each case, and so discover what cards were played and who took the trick?

Answer: ACE of HEARTS; TWO of JACK of HEARTS. THOMAS REDDINE took the trick with the THREE of DIAMONDS.

Who Can Tell What Time It Is?



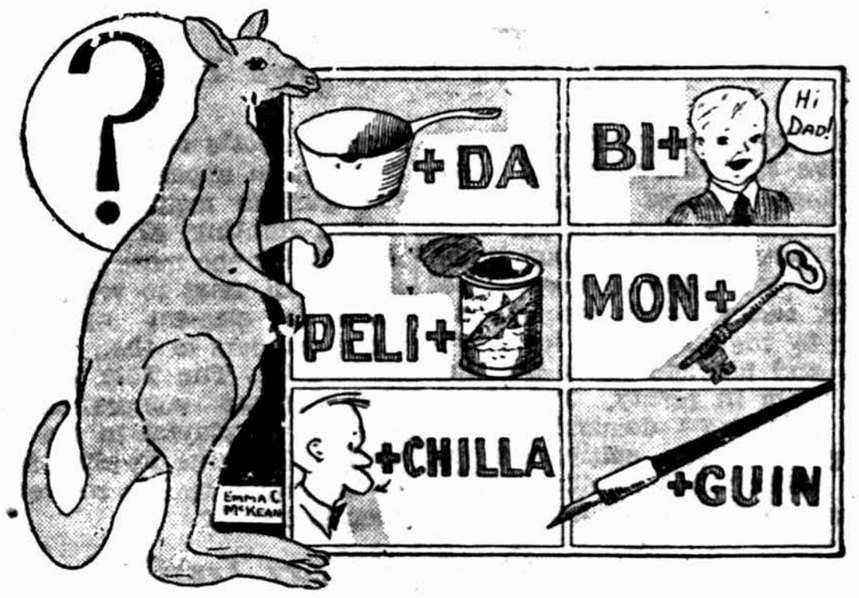
FOR the past five years Mr. Jones has been working on a morning newspaper, working nights and sleeping by day. Last week he was transferred to the evening edition and now he works daytime and sleeps at night.

The day of the transfer he wanted to make sure that he should awaken next morning early enough to be at work on time, so he set his alarm clock for a certain hour.

In the morning the alarm awoke him, but when he looked at the clock he noticed to his amazement that the hour hand had dropped off The minute hand pointed to the figure XII but that didn't indicate what hour it was.

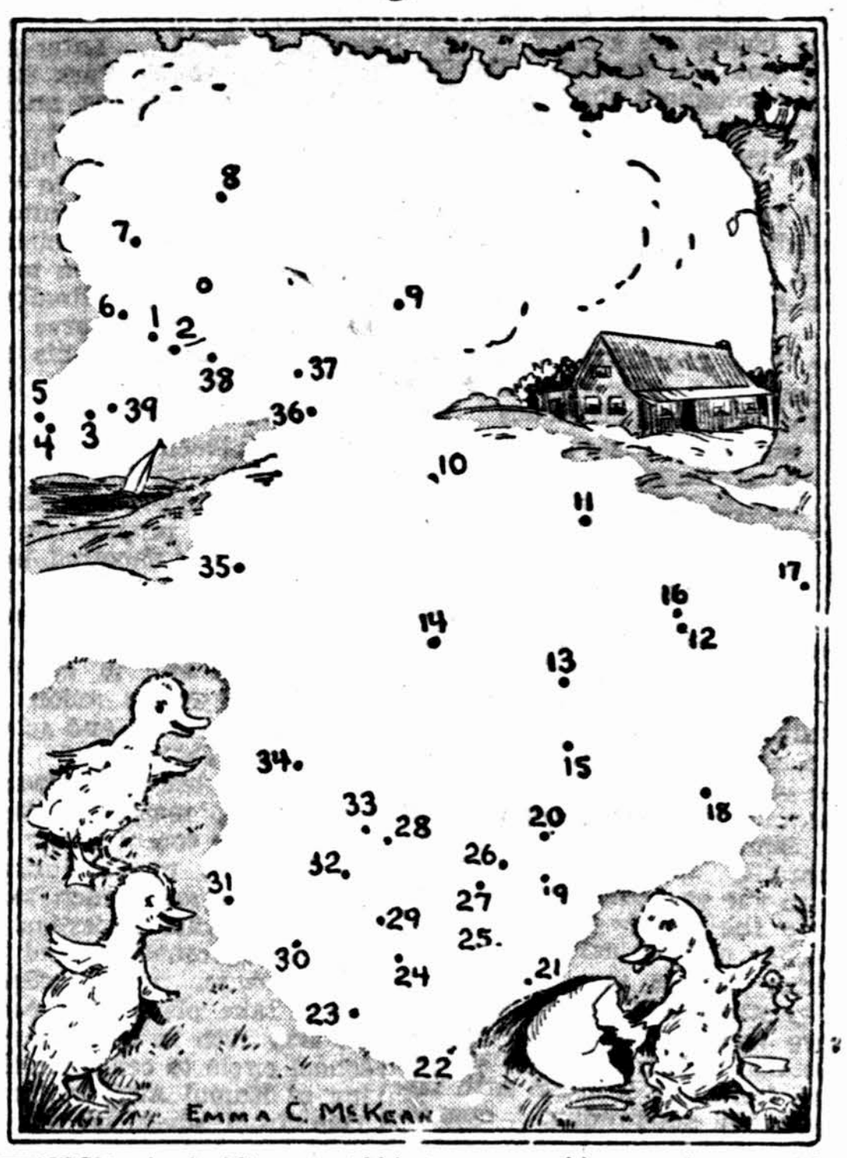
Mr. Jones is smart. He immediately figured out the exact hour by crossing off the XII and then, reading clockwise, crossing off every fifth number around the face of the clock until only one number remained. In going around the clock face he counted the crossed-off numbers as well as the others as part of each five numbers. The one remaining uncrossed number told him what hour it was. Can you tell by this way of reckoning at what hour the alarm went off?

Guess Who's Who at the Zoo

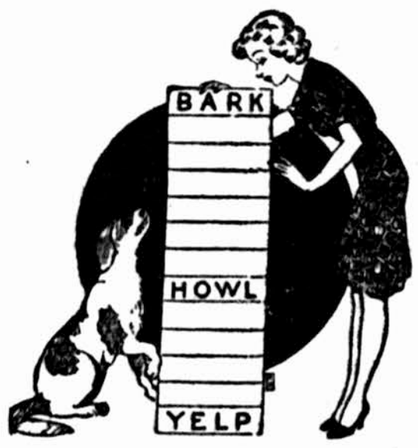


THE kangaroo is not the only inhabitant of this zoo. There are six others and their names are hidden in the puzzle pictures. Can you identify them? Add the name of each of the six objects to the letters alongside and see how long it takes you to figure out the six animals' names.

What's Missing From Picture?



THESE baby ducklings would like to see something very important to them. You can make this "something" appear by taking a pencil and drawing connecting lines from dot 1 to dot 2, 2 to 3 and so on up to dot 39. Then you will discover what is missing from the picture and also what the ducklings are looking for.



Letter-Change Puzzle

GLADYS GIGGLES is training her dog to be an opera star. The canine can already run the scale from bark through howl to yelp. Since the average reader may not know enough about dog music to distinguish the notes, Gladys suggests that you try writing a four-letter word in each blank panel. Form each four-letter word by changing a single letter in the preceding word.

Can you help Fido run his scales?

Name the State

CAN you identify this map and draw in the missing cities marked one, two, and three? The map represents a State in the United States—and the jumbled letters may be re-arranged to spell its capital.

A Jewel Puzzle

TAKE one-seventh of an EMERALD, one-fourth of an OPAL, one-fourth of a SAPPHIRE, two-sevenths of a DIAMOND, and one-fifth of a CORAL, and form a pattern. Can you tell what it is?

Answer: MOSAIC.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Can You Read This Rainy Day Cryptogram?

WASHINGTON'S crossing of the Delaware was nothing of a feat compared with Dela Ware's crossing of the Washington boulevard in Blinkville. Dela Ware and the other rash pedestrians who ventured into the main thoroughfare during one of last week's April showers, were forced to combine a tight-rope walking technique with a strong-man act, in order to keep an umbrella over their heads and save themselves from a plunge into the muddy puddles that filled the street.

We do not like to capitalize on other people's discomfort, but it has occurred to us that the figures in the accompanying sketch make an excellent pictorial cryptogram. Substitute a letter for each figure in the drawing and the seven groups of people will form seven words, making a statement about April showers.

TURKEY AT PLAY

(Continued from Page 7)

lihood, they are amazingly strong and live very modestly and unassumingly. These rustic folks, who constitute about 80 per cent. of the whole Turkish population do not find sport a necessity of nature, because they are not affected by the city desire for movement and air and light, for they have them in plenty. The struggle to live demands their strength for the cultivation of their fields with primitive implements and to carry heavy loads over great distances.

The hard physical work has produced a small type of man but a strong one, and especially well developed are the muscles of the upper part of the body. Joy and skill and courage in wrestling and fighting is born with the Turk; it is a characteristic of his life which is unconsciously present in the youth. Men with strong, well formed bodies are greatly respected. Is not the Turkish wrestler known throughout the world? One still remembers the gold and bronze medals at the XI Olympiad (1936) in Berlin for featherweight Grecian-Roman rules. And in middle weight (free style) wrestling. No one avoids a fight, it is a necessity and belongs to life.

The free peasantry with his well developed pride and inherited love for skill and efficiency has the highest regard for riding next to wrestling, and this he demonstrates in various kinds of characteristic riding tricks. The skill of the Turkish peasantry has been preserved in his communal dances. When one sees the long chain of stamping peasant boys, it seems as if this method of enjoyment is only an escape of superfluous energy. Instinctively the peasant injects into his dance some of his inner joy that seems to harmonise with his whole being. Simultaneously he raises the community feeling by his pleasure in the exercise. Thus he fulfils by the simple peasant dance his sense of physical culture. The Turkish dances are not only a fine pastime and game for the leisure hour but it is a primitive possession of Turkish popular life.

The feeling of a union with nature is an outstanding characteristic of the city people; therefore all sports connected with the countryside appeals strongly to the Turkish mentality, such as riding, hunting, skiing. Nevertheless, by far the most popular game is football, next to volley ball, because the element of fight, in them panders to their racial characteristic. The Turk has a light and careless comprehension of life and is playful in his attitude to it. The urge to play may well be explained by his corporeal and mental health.

Military Training

The preliminary military training applicable also to girls within the frame of the school curriculum is remarkable in Turkish school-life. This training is given by officers appointed by the military authorities. During the holidays in the "Camps" military manoeuvres and supplementary sports are held. Later in High School the young Turk gets further military training and must annually take part in Military camp. At the end of his studies, he spends six months in the War Academy when he simultaneously serves as an officer-candidate in the same troops section to which he lately belonged, finally he is discharged as a Reserve Officer. During the period of his camping he is partially dressed as a soldier but wholly treated as one

Officers teach him soldier-like accomplishments through the medium of gymnastics, sports and games. They prepare the youngsters early for shooting by desciplined exercises with weapons. The influence of this camp life makes itself evident in school gymnasiums and in every higher school and sports unions. Most of the school boys and school girls belong to "Pathfinder" organisations whose leader is always the gymnastic master of the last school. He comes before the public with his pupils during the "Sportsbayrams" which is looked upon as a kind of festival day for youthful gymnastics and sports tournaments. These "Sportsbayrams" take place once every year on May 19th in every town and school circle to celebrate the landing of Kamal Attaturk in Samsun 1919, from where he set out on his triumphant procession through Anatolia. The States authorities, who have taken so much pains so far desire to see the fruits of their efforts and how much the interest in sports has increased. The whole Turkish youth are to be organised into a Youths' Union after the publication of a legislation to this effect. The "Pathfinder" movement is found only the middle and high school and is called "Oymak." An "Oymak" by the book figures of the various schools consists of 60 to 300 "Pathfinders", who are divided into groups. In the Board schools or People's schools there are similar organisations called "Kurt Yavrulars."

Ankara's Stadium

Lately interest in flying has been awakened by extensive propaganda. The gliding unions ("Turk Kusu") and flying camps have been called into being by the Government. Young men and young women are taught in flying schools and for this purpose has been built in the Ankara Stadium a tower for parachutists to jump from.

Of course it must be taken for granted that in a country with so long a coast line, water sports, swimming, rowing and sailing have not been neglected. Still their achievements have not reached international records.

Tennis for long was the step-child of the sports movement of new Turkey. Indeed, Turkish tennis players did regularly take part in the Balkan Olympiads, sometimes even with success, otherwise the demand for and the propagation of tennis was left entirely to initiative of clubs and individual players. Now effort is being made to raise the number of Turkish tennis players by every means possible: tournaments are regularly arranged and it is intended to employ foreign trainers especially for the development of the rising generation. In the last few years skiing as a sport has increased greatly. Skiing grounds affording good sport set in charming scenery has been opened out.

The purely technical conditions in respect of the equipment of gymnasiums, sports grounds, swimming baths and the necessary apparati for practice are good. Within the last few years 22 new sports grounds have been made, furnished with turf plots, and cinder tracks, that are looked after with expert care and artistically placed in the landscape, suitable to the surrounding country. Worthy of the metropolis has been erected the Ankara Stadium with a capacity for 25,000 spectators, that meets all the latest demands of modern sports technique, and is a visible proof of the interest that the Government takes in the physical training of its youth. The foundation-stone for the wonderfully situated stadium of Istanbul city has already been laid.

A Model

The institute for physical culture of the Agricultural High School in Ankara stands as a model of a sports institute in certain ways. In accordance with the educational objects set up by modern pedagogy the High Schools consider it a duty to turn out its students as well-balanced, mentally, physically and spiritually. The modern sports movement serves this purpose as it has created a dislike for abnormal physical training. The object of the pedagogy of modern physical education is to produce men organically sound, capable of general physical endurance, and full of the joy of living. The methodical work of the curriculum is directed to obtain this object in the three following parts:—Gymnastic exercises with the object of systematically developing and building up the body various kinds of modern sports as trials of endurance and games to develop strength pleasurably.

To understand and employ these means of physical training, according to biological and physiological laws is the task of the institute. It is left to a regulation of High Schools to carry out so comprehensive a work, by which every student for four school terms is bound to take part daily in the official morning gymnastic exercises and weekly two hours in the systematic sports development lessons of the High School sports teachers. The organisation and the construction of the Institute is recognised as a model which other high schools in Turkey imitate. It has succeeded in awakening and cherishing the constant interest, understanding and enthusiasm of about 750 male and female students.

From the beginning of the programme for the development of sport, a large number of Foreign Trainers have been placed at the head of the organisation. In the higher schools for physical education, gymnastic teachers are trained, and they represent a kind of national gymnastic schools and teachers' training schools, which are affiliated to the Attaturk Institute in Ankara. The ever increasing demand for trained teachers can no longer be met by these, therefore they are working with the greatest energy for the creation of a Sports High School which was sanctioned by the Act of Physical Culture of June 28, 1938.

This High School for Physical Culture is to occupy the position of a practical and scientific Central Institute. Its work is divided into three chief departments and the training of teachers for schools and unions, also for trainers and itinerant teachers, working in the closest co-operation with the Military authorities, or the purpose of achieving a uniform physical endurance power in the people for military purposes, for scientific, research and for the supervision of the development of sport in the whole country.

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"Nectar Of Grace"

(Continued from Page 1)

Noah's time, blossomed in Abraham's time, bore grape in the time of Moses and was drawn into Pure Wine in the time of the Leader of both worlds and the essence of being, Muhammud Mustafa. (Peace be on Him!) Many a Reveller who follows his creed has drunk 'Pure Wine' by jars and has lost his self."

True Believer

Nevertheless, it is not easy to say when Omar sings of wine as a symbol of his mystical philosophy and when he uses it in its palpably bacchanalian significance. The quatrains were written from time to time under the varying influence of the thoughts, feelings, and longings which happened to be uppermost at the moment, and different authors have attempted to separate the devotional quatrains from the purely epicurean ones in different ways.

The author of "The Nectar of Grace" adopts his own line of classification and seeks to establish that Omar was a true believer of Islam. But neither religion nor science helped him to solve the mystery of the cosmos:

The skies rotate, I cannot guess the cause;
And all I feel is grief, which in me gnaws;
Surveying all my life, I find myself
The same unknowing dunce that once I was!

"Carpe Diem"

The heavenly vault is like an inverted bowl under which all the wise men have been rendered helpless captives. The days of our life pass like the water in the river and like the wind in the desert, and soon we shall be wiped out from the book of life. In the hoop of the wheel of Heaven the souls of so many pure beings burn, and where is the smoke?

There is, therefore, but one true philosophy: *carpe diem.* Do not speak of yesterday, for to-day is charming. For two days Omar never cared: the day that had not come, and the day that had gone. But, even in the *carpe diem* quatrains Swami Govind Tirtha reads mystic meaning

"Tomorrow's hours are not in our stars!
Tomorrow's cases would make us only sore.
Why waste a single breath if you be sane?
For balance of this life you cannot score."

Then he cites quatrains exhorting man to realise his soul.

"You come to conquer, Oh! you come to rule!
Then rule your Self and waste no days, O fool!
From naught of past you merge in future naught,
So now know your course, then choose your school."

Master's Shrine

Freed from impurities, the soul of man rejoices:

"I am the purpose of His work divine
The light which causes wisdom's eyes to shine;
The world's a ring which Master's finger holds,
And I the gem embossed with His ensign."

Drunk with knowledge divine and with his kinship with Divinity the poet yearns for admission to the "Mai Khana" the Master's Shrine:

"How long with eucharists and unctions, Sire?
Fix me in Master's Shrine till I retire.
The day I lie beneath the Master's shrine
Is my Ascension-day I most desire."

At last, purged from the baser self he is admitted into the sanctuary of Divine Love:

"The keeper's call at dawn I heard 'Awke!
Thou wreck of Tabern pining for our sake—
Our grace will fill thee full with Bread of Life
Before our slender thread of life should break'."

*"The Nectar of Grace" (Omar Khayyam's life and works) by Swami Govind Tirtha, Kitabistan, Allahabad.

Puzzle Solutions

AT THE ZOO: Panda, Bison, Pelican, Monkey, Chinchilla, Penguin.

Runaway Poser: At 15 miles per hour, it would take the couple five and two-thirds hours to reach the state line. Since they had a four-hour start on dad, this left Mr. Mangrove one and two-thirds hours to overtake them. In that time he would cover only eighty-three and one-third miles, so the sweethearts won the race by one and two-thirds miles.

RAINY DAY CRYPTOGRAM: "Beastly weather means raining cats and dogs."

Alarm Clock Puzzle: The alarm went off at seven o'clock.

Letter Change: BARK, mark, marl, Mail, fail, foil, fowl, HOWL, bowl, boll, bell, yell, YELP

State Puzzle: South Carolina. Capital, Columbia. 1, River Falls; 2, St. Helena; 3, Charleston.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 4)

At the present time, all advanced humanity speaks of Soviet Union as "the promised land of Communism." The road has been long and difficult, and that which is still to be traversed will be even more so. But the men of labour and struggle do not fear obstacles. Ahead of them glows the fire of a new world.

In the capitalist world, it is customary to call the powers who have stolen territory, riches and wealth, "great."

The Soviet Union is the first real great power, whose international influence and high authority rests on its policy of peace and its fraternal relations towards the other peoples. It is with friendship and hope that honest men throughout the whole world see the struggle for peace, led by the Soviet Union. It is with well-founded pride that they see the miraculous development and success of the land of socialism.

The workers and peasants and intellectuals of the land of socialism know that they have a great historic mission to perform, to take civilisation a step forward. They will justify the hope of their friends and brothers outside their frontiers.

The Red Army and Navy are ready to reply by two blows for one to those instigators of war who have any idea of infringing the integrity of the sacred frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Lenin and Stalin have put into the hands of the working class a weapon before which the enemies of proletariat and peasantry are helpless and powerless. And this working class weapon is the knowledge of its own strength. It is the certitude of this might of unity. On this May Day, the fraternal hand of the Soviet people offers us that weapon. The Soviet Union shows us this path of the knowledge of our might and our unity. Victory will be ours! We have been naught. We shall be all.—"National Herald".

PALMIST

(Continued From Page 32)

sented to accompany her to her house, and stay there only for half of an hour.

"The laws of our science forbid us to be the guests of householders," he declared, and Kamala was helpless against the palmist's determination.

When Kamala reached home in a cab with the palmist, it was close upon ten o'clock. Her husband had not yet returned from the doctor's.

"He had a terrible mishap yesterday. Got his arm fractured." She explained to the palmist who sat on a cushioned chair nearby.

"He has gone to the doctor's and must be here within a short while."

"Indeed!" said the palmist inconsequentially:

"Sir,' continued Kamala after a short silence. "You have effected a marvellous transformation in my husband's life. He was a confirmed sceptic erstwhile; now he is a convinced believer."

"Indeed!" repeaed the palmist. It was a little past ten o'clock. "Madam," he said rising, "I can stay here no longer. Your husband seems to take an infinite time in coming."

"No sir, he will be here presently," she assured him. The palmist seemed to be fidgetting in his place. There was something suspicious about him. Kamala looked keenly into his face. O dear, was her husband?

"Sir," she said coming close to him, and repressing her amazement and laughter and charging as she recognized him "Sir, you may go if you like. My husband is a greater palmist than you are."

"Indeed, he can act like one," he said as he pulled out his white beard and whiskers and disclosed the face of Ramanlal.

PICKWICK PAPERS

(Continued from Page 8)

happen. After a time a heavy rainfall began. Seeking shelter, the poor man entered the back stoop. Somehow in the darkness he made a noise. A quavering voice called "Who's there?" If Mr. Pickwick called an answer he would warn the abductor and so thwart catching him. The voice continued to call, then many voices clamoured. The door opened, and then screams and exclamations shattered the air, from five teachers, three servants and 30 girls.

Mr. Pickwick was in a good way to be incarcerated speedily, but he offered to be locked in the linen closet while the cook was dispatched to the tavern to find friends and to bring them back to identify him. Although he was nearly suffocating, he waited patiently, realizing that the mistress of a select school for young ladies had every right to a full explanation of a man's being in the garden at night. His friends arrived, identified him, and with admiration heard his altruistic story.

Later he learned that his predicament had been experienced in vain, for the planned elopement was only a foil to get Mr. Pickwick out of the way for the evening while the villain was up to other deviltry.

Although Dickens was having a grand time as he wrote this book he effectively used the weapon of ridicule and blasted to heaven the evils of debtor's prison, the practices of crooked lawyers, and corrupt practices of parliament. His facts were all gained first hand. His father was sent to debtor's prison, and Dickens himself was a court stenographer and newspaper reporter, so that he covered the activities of the courts and government himself. His novels effected more reforms than did legislation, for he created public opinion.

"Don't take any notice of my husband, Mrs. Briggs. He's generally like that when he plays Patience!"

Ramanlal, burst out into a peal of laughter.

"Kamal" he said with good honour as he patted his wife gently on the cheek. "You are not angry with me for causing this disillusionment?"

"Indeed, you couldn't keep it for long." But, O dear, what an actor you are! You were fooling me these four days!"

"O no, Kamal, I was giving proofs for your palmistry! Nevertheless, you have won the wager!" He said drawing his wife close to him.

THEY were testing a well in a new council house.

"I'm speaking quietly, Bill; can you 'ear me?"

"'Ear you! Lumme, I can see you in three places."

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I'M all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's so tough about that"

"You don't know how silly it makes me feel to sit in an empty bathtub and go over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

* * * *

A PATIENT who complained of digestive troubles was told by a specialist that he was drinking too much, and would have to knock it off.

"Well," said the patient, "what am I to tell my wife?"

The doctor thought for a few minutes, then said: "Tell her you are suffering from syncopation. That will satisfy her."

The patient did as he was told. "What is syncopation" asked his wife.

"I don't know," said the husband, "but that's what he said."

When her husband had gone out the wife looked up the word in the dictionary, and found that it meant: "Irregular movement from bar to bar.

* * * *

THE beggar carried a large label marked "Crippled, and the kind old lady was so touched that she dropped sixpence into his tin.

A few minutes later she was surprised and annoyed to see him hurrying down the street, walkink quite normally.

When she challenged him about his claim to be crippled, he replied, smoothly: "Madam, it is alas! possible to be crippled in other senses than the physical one. I happen to be crippled in a purely financial sense".

* * * *

MRS. Green crept up to her neighbor's fence. "Lizzie," she called softly, "have you heard—".

Lizzie ran up to the fence, her ears pricked up in eager anticipation.

"Have you heard the latest scandal about Mrs. Jones?" went on Mrs. Green.

"No, I ain't 'eard a word," said Lizzie excitedly.

"Then there can't be any," stated Mrs. Green, as she went back to the washtub.

* * * *

THE shipwrecked sailor had spent nearly three years on a desert island, and one morning was overjoyed to see a ship in the bay and a boat putting off for the shore.

As the boat grounded on the beach an officer threw the sailor a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain's compliments," said the officer, "and will you please read through these and then let him know whether you still wish to be rescued?"

UNCLE TOBY had a neighbour who was in the habit of working every Sunday, but after a while he joined the church. One day he met the minister to whose church the man belonged.

"Well, Uncle Toby", said the minister, "do you see any difference in Mr. Brown since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Toby, "a great difference. Before, when he went to mend the fences on Sunday he always carried his axe on his shoulder. Now he carries it under his coat."

* * * *

"ON the right . . . form platoon!" roared the sergeant. The recruits carried out some kind of manoeuvre, which left him speechless. He looked at them for a moment—two moments. Then his voice returned.

"All right," he said, in tones which no mere words can possibly describe. "Now take your partners for the Lancers."

* * * *

IN a small country town a meeting had been called to discuss the question of a brighter Sunday for the people.

Various proposals were put forward when some daring soul suggested a "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon."

A grim woman rose and said: "There will be no pleasant Sunday afternoon where I am."

THE bootmaker so prided himself on the quality of his work that he guaranteed each pair of boots to last six months without repairs.

Imagine his surprise when one day a man returned with a pair of boots that had worn out in three months from the day of purchase.

"What's the matter with them?" asked the bootmaker. 'Don't they fit?"

The other shook his head. "Yes", he said, "they fit well enough on me, but they're a bit tight for my brother on the night shift."

* * * *

BEGGAR: Spare a copper, Sir, I am an old soldier.

Retired Colonel. suspiciously: Oh, you are, are you. What regiment?"

Beggar, As I was goin' ter say I'm an old soldier as is sufferin' from loss of memory.

* * * *

A BRIGHT little girl, aged 4, and her brother, aged 6, were spending the night with their aunt. When bedtime came, the aunt asked how they said their prayers. The little girl answered:

"Sometimes I say them on mummy's knees and sometimes to the side of the bed."

"And how about you, little boy?"

"Oh, I don't need to pray, I sleep with daddy".

THE visitor paid his green fee, fixed up a match, and went out to the first tee. Taking his stance, he gave a wild swing and missed completely.

"By Jove!" he said to his opponent. "It's a good thing I found out early on—this course is at least two inches lower than the one I usually play on."

* * * *

AN inspector, examining tickets in a tramcar in the black-out, approached a middle-aged woman with the usual "Ticket, please?"

The woman began to search her large handbag, emptying article after article on her lap in doing so. The inspector, settling down, watched with interest. The pile of disinterred articles grew steadily, until the woman, becoming frantic, exposed to view a dog lead.

At this a deep Cockney voice at her side was heard to say: "Lumme, ma'am, you ain't got it on the end of that, 'ave yer?"

* * * *

IN the early hours of the morning, the duchess strode haughtily across the pavement from the hotel where a charity dance had been held and was getting into her car when a beggar accosted her.

"Spare a copper, lady, for charity. I'm starving."

The duchess turned on him sharply.

"What ingratitude!" She exclaimed. "Don't you know I've been dancing for you all night?"

Our Humorist At Large

"I don't believe green is unlucky. It was the colour I wore when I got engaged to George."

"Maybe, but what about George."

"How's the wife?"

"Fine. She's making shirts for the troops."

"Lucky beggar. Mine's making them for me."

"Waiter, take this egg away."

"What shall I do with it, sir?"

"Wring its neck."

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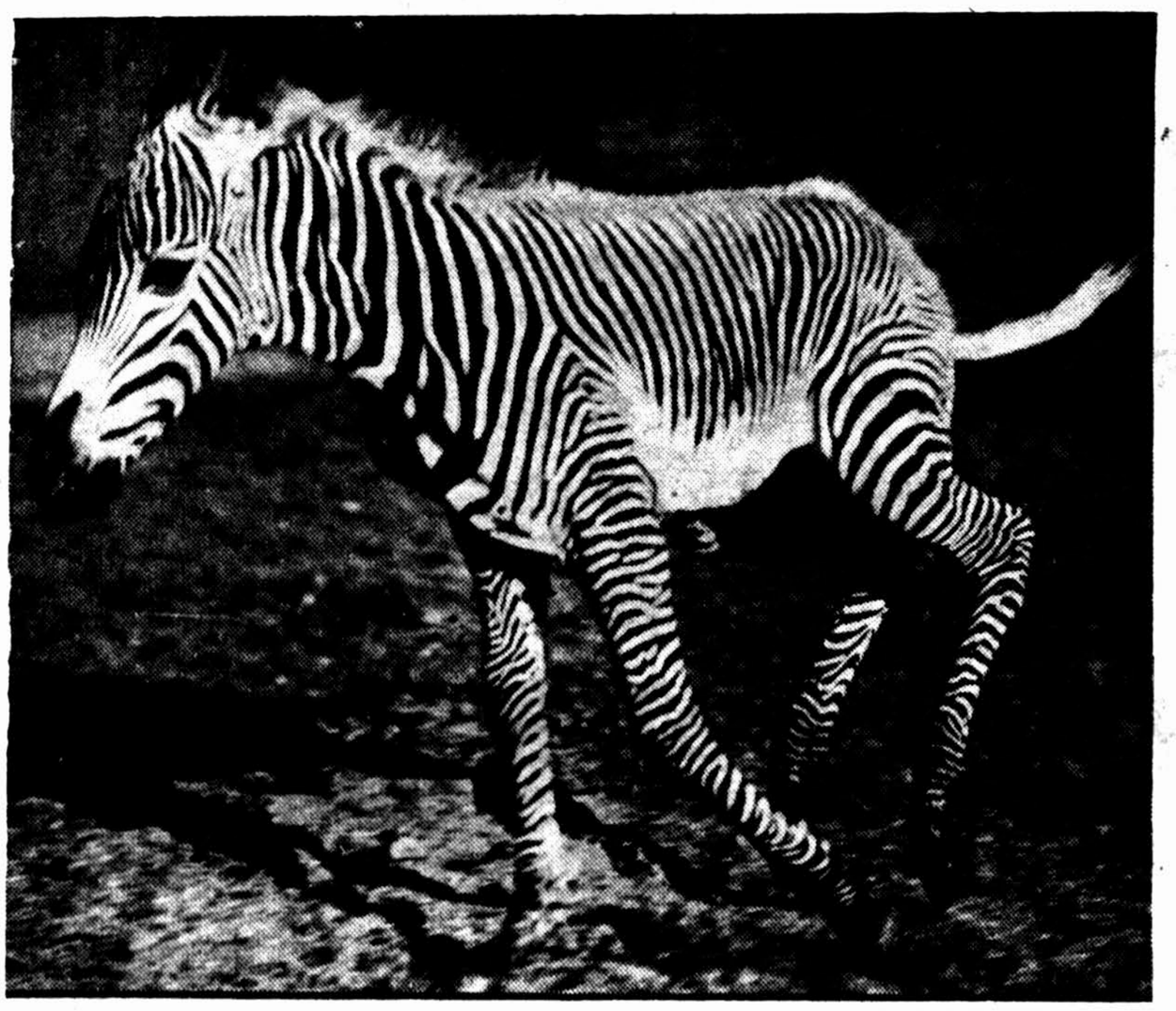
"LULU"

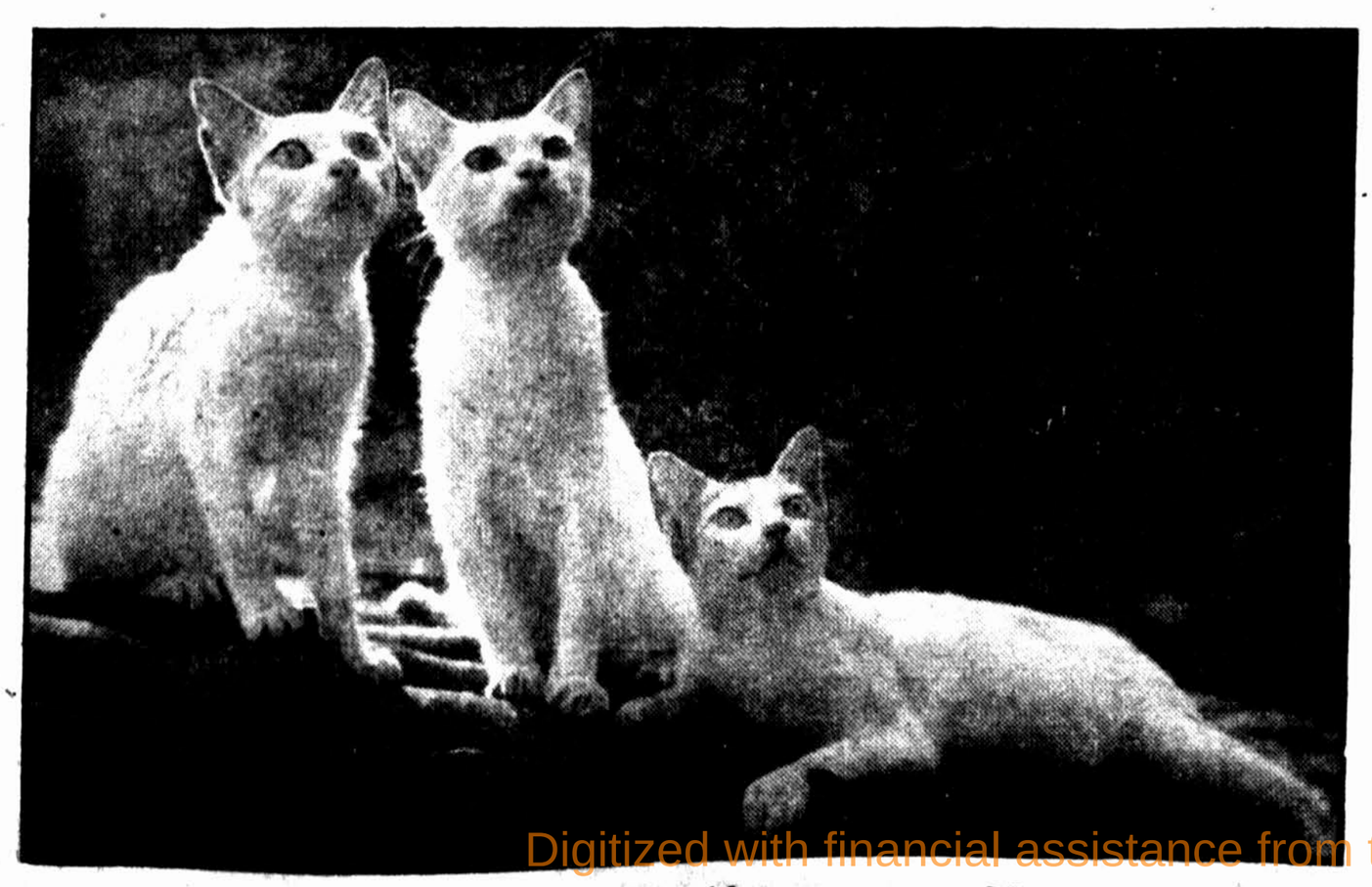
(This photo by Adi K. Sett was awarded a Silver Cup in Bombay and a Bronze Plaque at Bangalore).

Waiting For Master

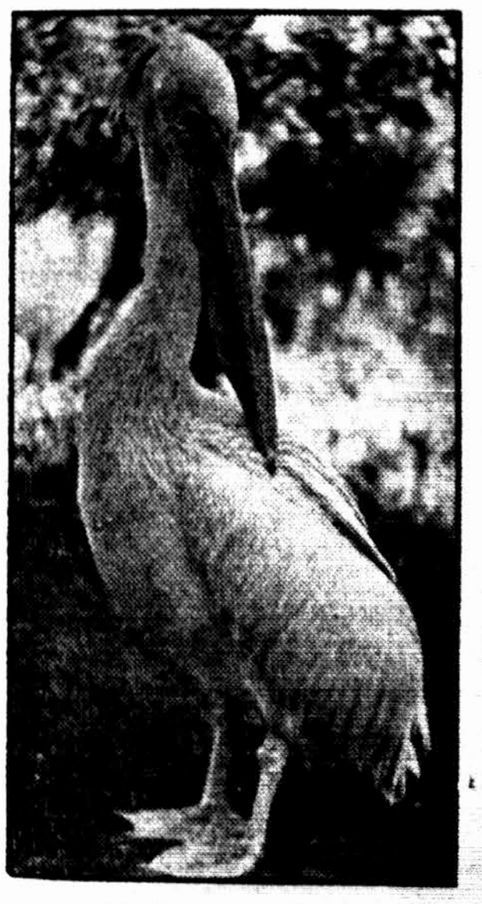
Photo—R. N. Khamar.



"BARDERIA", so-called because he was born on the day that Bardia was captured from the Italians, enjoys a morning cantor at the London Zoo. *Photo—P. P. A.*



On The Alert *Photo—B. F. Ferreira.*



"Big Bill"

Photo—K. F. Vania.

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